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Perfect in every part bicycle.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gent's Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 167 nett.
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BOMBAY and POONA.

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VOL. XIII NO. 108— BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

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P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
9th May	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWAx	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA.		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
14th May	MASULA*	7,261
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241
9th July	DOMALA	8,441
27th August	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessel only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
12th May	MIRZAPORE *	6,715	
26th May	DELTA ..	8,097	MALOJA
2nd June	NAGPORE * ..	5,283	
16th June	LAHORE * ..	5,282	
23rd June.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
21st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA ..	6,227	
18th ,,	DELTA ..	8,097	MOOLTAN

*Cargo vessels only: proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

6th May ..	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf ports.
6th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
9th ,, ..	CHAKLA * ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
11th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
13th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

* The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS will be suspended after the sailings of the 9th and 18th May respectively until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc. (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru,	A Yamanita.	5339	28th April	12th May
Hakata Maru.	Matsunaga.	5970	16th May	30th ,,
Tamba Maru,	J. Fujisawa	5845	19th ,,	2nd June
Tokushima Maru,	K. Fukuda	5976	29th ,,	12th ,,
Rangoon Maru.	T. Tokunaga.	5959	5th June	19th June
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	17th ,,	1st July.

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	309	213	158	105
Hongkong	485	270	202	135
Shanghai	540	326	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
*Borneo Maru.	T.Mooshige	5854	29th Apr.	4th May.
*Sumatra Maru	Y. Saito	5863	13th May.	22nd May.
*Bingo Maru		6015	24th ,,	8th June
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4366	26th May	9th June
Koyei Maru	B. Nakagawa	4739	30th May	12th June

*Calling at Honkong.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA Manager
Phone No. 22156. Telegrams "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 21,50,000

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MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur and Amreli.

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The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
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Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad)
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Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS:
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK:
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1875.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
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FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
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When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
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MERCHANT TAILORS,
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The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over ..	Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed ..	Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee)	the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000	LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

"This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary.
285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA

C. M. SHAH & Co.,
Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency
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Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.
Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar ;—
S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents :—For Gujrat, Kathiawar,
Raipur, Naiwada
No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad,
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi Nagpur.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED :—1910 :
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
LODGING AND BOARDING
FOR
Hindoos and Students
Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

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Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
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FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to :—
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PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

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"B. C. P. W."

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER
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ESSENCE of CHIRATA = BITTER TONIC
" of NEEM = for SKIN DISEASES
EXT. GULANCHA Co. Liq. = for MALARIA and JAUNDICE
SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME and SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.,

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LAXIL (LAXATIVE) TABLETS.
MALARIL TABLETS FOR MALARIA.
NIRVEDIN TABLETS FOR RELIEVING PAINS.
PTYCHOTIS TABLETS FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

BOMBAY DEPOT :— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,
Head Office— *Branch*—
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. Phone No. 40784 SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle, to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements will be destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at Hyderabad and Secunderabad for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle." For terms apply to MANAGER 'Bombay Chronicle,' Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—An experience CLERK, experienced in the line of machinery. Preference will be given to a shorthand typist. Knowledge of Gujrati and Marathi languages essential. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 762, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
23208

WANTED—An experienced HEAD MASTER for Shree Ranjitsinhji High School, Devgad Baria State from 1st June, 1925. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 according to qualifications. A science hand will be preferred. Apply sharp stating age, optional subject, nationality and terms. MOTILAL L. PAREKH, Divan, Baria State. The Secretariat, Devgad Baria. 4th May, 1925.
A 23229

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE and an UNDER-GRADUATE or a MATRIC strong in Sanskrit for Shree Ranjitsinhji High School, Devgad Baria State from 1st June, 1925. Starting salary Rs. 65 and Rs. 40/- respectively with prospects. Apply sharp. MOTILAL L. PAREKH, Divan, Baria State. The Secretariat, Devgad Baria, 4th May, 1925.
A 23228

SITUATIONS WANTED.

PERFECTLY HONEST HINDU, Gentleman seeks Estate Manager's or other well paid post, Sholapur or Poona. Box No. 768, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B R1112

ENERGETIC CLERK and BOOK KEEPER with nearly 20 years' experience in India and abroad want SERVICES anywhere in India. Holds War Medal and excellent references. Please correspond to Box No. 766, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1107

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET at Tardeo, a big BUNGALOW with a very large compound suitable for residence or business. Apply to the RECEIVER, High Court, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.
C R1067

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—One BABCOCK PRINTING MACHINE at a reasonable price. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
K

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

GUNS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION at greatly reduced prices. Freight free. Liberal discounts. Lists free. ROYAL PIONEER CO., Meerut.
R1111

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Land with building of ground and 2 upper floors, area 301 sq. yds. next to Corner of Girgaum Back Road, and Khotachiwady. Apply to VASANT PUNDLIC DHUMATKAR, 184, Girgaum Back Road.
G R1110

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. **PANDIT KRIPARAM** (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR
'Bombay Chronicle.
Medows St. Fort Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

AT AN INFORMAL MEETING OF CONSTRUCTIONAL CONTRACTORS held on May 1st, it was decided to call another Meeting to form the Association, to adopt formally the proposed Rules and Regulations and to elect the Office Bearers, etc.
Constructional Contractors are requested to meet at the Office of the Tata Construction Co., Ltd., at Tarabagh, Love Lane, Mazgaon, on THURSDAY, the 7th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.)
PROVISIONAL SECRETARY.
23206

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SALE OF BHULESHWAR ROAD PROPERTY BELONGING TO TRIBHOVANDAS VENIDAS TRUST.

WITH reference to the advertisement appearing in the issue of this paper of the 27th March, 1925, inviting sealed offers for the purchases of an immoveable property at Bhuleshwar bearing C. Ward No. 5103, Street No. 185—187—189, the time for tendering sealed offers has been extended to 31st day of May, 1925. Intending purchasers may send sealed offers on or before the said date to the undersigned at Najafee Building, 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated 5th May, 1925.

JAYANTILAL D. RANDERIA,
For Messrs. THAKORDAS & DARU, Attorneys of the Trustees.
C23231

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 838 of 1924.
SUMMARY SUIT.

Plaint filed this 8th day of March 1924.
Summons under O. XXXVII, R. 2, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

HARIKISSONDAS LAXMIDAS JAVERI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ruggies Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

versus

(1.) PARRAPPA FAKIRAPPA A. MANVI, (2.) SIDHLINGAPPA FAKIRAPPA A. MANVI and (3.) CHANDRAPPA FAKIRAPPA A. MANVI, all members of a joint and undivided Hindu family carrying on business in the name style and firm of F. A. Manvi at Gadag City and all residing at Gadag City. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants under Order XXXVII, Rule 2, of the Civil Procedure Code for Rupees 16,691-15-6 balance of principal sum of Rs. 20,000 due to Plaintiff by the defendants at the foot of promissory note dated 25th September 1923 for Rs. 20,000 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the date of the filing of the suit, costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment of which a copy is hereto annexed, you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees 16,691-15-6 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rupees 200 for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII, Rule 3, of the said code.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 15th day of March, 1924.

R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.

The 15th day of March, 1924.
Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

EXHIBIT "A".

On demand we promise to pay Mr. Harikissondas Laxmidas Javeri of Bombay, the sum of Rupees Twenty-thousand only, for value received.

Rs. 20,000/- | 1 Anna Stamp | 1 Anna Stamp

(Sd.) C. F. Manvi for F. A. Manvi

BOMBAY.
25th September, 1923.

TRUE COPY.
KANGA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1240 of 1922.

PATEL MULJIBHAI DWARKADAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Parel without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1.) GORDHANDAS WAGHJIBHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business within the Fort of Bombay. (2) WAGHJIBHAI NANJIBHAI, residing at Dharwaj Taluka Petlad. ..... Defendants.

and

PURSHOTAM MULJIBHAI PATEL, a Proprietor, of the Gujrat Cotton Company, residing at Kalyan, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Assignee of Decree.

To
(1.) PATEL MULJIBHAI DWARKADAS ..... Plaintiff.
(2.) GORDHANDAS WAGHJIBHAI and (3) WAGHJIBHAI NANJIBHAI. ..... Defendants

Notice under O.XXI r. 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O.XXI R. 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person or by Advocate or attorney of this Court before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 19th day of March 1925, at 11-15 in the forenoon to show cause (if any you have but not otherwise) why the decree passed in the above suit on the 16th day of August, 1922 in favour of Patel Muljibhai and by the Plaintiff abovenamed transferred to Purshottam Muljibhai should not be executed by the said transferee against you the said defendant.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL.

The 14th of January, 1925.

Messrs. AMIN AND DESAI,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
23226

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2673 of 1923.

Messrs. TULSAJI HIRAJI, a firm, carrying on business as Shroffs and Money Lenders at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

V/s.

Bai COOVERBAI, widow of GOKALDAS SHAMJI JOSHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) JAMNADAS BHAGWANJI, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, the latter the sole heir and legal representative of Joshi Bhagwanji Bhimji his deceased father. ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 14th day of November, 1923, it was 'inter alia' ordered that the defendants do pay to the Plaintiffs Rs. 1,434-5-0 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof namely Rs. 1,313-0-0 and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 25th day of November, 1924, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the 1st Defendant, abovenamed in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses or chawls standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Southern Side of the Old Hanuman Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 211/7/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by a public passage or the said Hanuman 2nd Cross Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Dinshaw Naoroji, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Sunderji Warin and now of Dwarkadas Dharamsey and ors. and on or towards the West by the property of the heir of Anandji Girdharji and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1662 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1513, 1514 and Street Nos. 2-4 and 6 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the 1st Defendant.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday, the 17th day of June, 1925, at the hour of 4 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said first defendant in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of this and previous execution interest together with Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

The firm of Chelaji Dharmaji and Co., claims in aggregate Rs. 24,140-9-0 with further interest from Kartak Sud 1st S. 1979 at the rate of one per cent. per month under the following deeds.

Deed of mortgage, dated 29th March, 1919, from Cooverbai (Defendant) to Chellaji Dharmaji and Bai Hoji.

Two Deeds of Further Charge dated 8th January, 1920, from Cooverbai (Defendant) to Chellaji Dharmaji and Bai Hoji.

The aforesaid claim is subject matter of Suit No. 3667 of 1923.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said 1st Defendant to the same or to any interest therein. Should the said 1st Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bill at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff or at the Office of Messrs. Khandvala and Chhotalal, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1925.

Messrs. KHANDVALAL & CHHOTALAL,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

H. MACNAGHTEN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
C23227

J DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL TAILORS and GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.
SEMI SUIT with Silk Facing Rs. 95
CUT, MAKE & TRIM GUARANTEED.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4836 of 1922.

Messrs. Kasturchand Panachand a firm. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Sitaram Vishnu Lalit and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of April, 1924, the following moveable properties will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises of the "Lok Sevak Press" near Girgaum, Tram Terminus in the compound of Gordhandas Building on THURSDAY, the 21st day of May, 1925, at the hour four O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

List of Articles and Furniture lying in the "Lok Sevak Press" near Girgaum Tram Terminus, Bombay.

1 Treadle Machine.
1 Single Demy Machine.
1 Double Royal Machine.
1 Cutting Machine.
about 7,000 lbs. type of English, Marathi and Gujrati Characters.
1 Proof Press.
18 Stands.
140 Galleys.
170 Cases for holding types
1 Lead Cutter.
2 Case Banks.
5 Stands for galleys.
2 Stands.
1 Clock.
3 Stands (in broken condition) outside the Press.
1 Slab Table.
10 Stools.
4 Furniture cases.
2 Big Binding Tables.
17 Frames for holding types.
4 Chairs.
1 Broken Chair.
1 Big Table.
1 Small Table.
1 Wooden Easy Chair (Broken).
3 Brass Pots.
2 Iron Pots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. AMIN & DESAI, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1925.

H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
23144

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents 125 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 2730

AUCTION SALE OF TWO BUNGLOWS KNOWN AS NO. 8 AND NO. 7 MARY LANE, MATHERAN.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys for the owner Haji Mahomed Rahimtulla sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 17th day of May, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned bunglows and all the household furniture and effects therein on the premises.

SCHEDULE OF BUNGLOW NO. 8.

All those 2 pieces or parcel of land, together with the bunglow and tenements standing, situate at Mary Lane, Matheran, containing by admeasurement respectively thirteen and three-fourths Gunthas and six and three-fourths Gunthas making in all 20¼ Gunthas or thereabouts and which bunglow is known as No. 8 Mary Lane.

SCHEDULE OF BUNGLOW NO. 7.

All those 2 pieces or parcels of land together with the bunglow and tenements standing thereon situate at Mary Lane, Matheran, containing by admeasurement thirteen and three-fourth Gunthas and three-fourth gunthas making together fourteen and half Gunthas or thereabouts and which bunglow is known as No. 7 Mary Lane.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys for the owner at their office at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MUGBHAT CROSS STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Jamnadas Balubhai and Abdul Satar Haji Abdul Rehman Nakhoda, the Receivers appointed in High Court, Suit No. 2322 of 1921 and pursuant to the Decree dated 22nd day of January, 1925, and order dated 18th day of March, 1925, made in the said suit sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on FRIDAY, the 8th day of May, 1925, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (since redeemed) together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mugbhat Cross Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 287 square yards but according to the Collector's Bill 315 sq. yds. or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 1431, Old Survey No. 430 and New Survey No. 3/7601 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 341 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward 589, Street No. 48.

For full particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. AMIN & DESAI, Attorneys for the Receivers at their Office at 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10

HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"BUMPING INTO BROADWAY"

A comedy which brings forgetfulness and smiles. The Comedians first two reel picture which made him famous.

EDNA MURPHY
THE BEAUTIFUL NEW STAR
IN
"HER DANGEROUS PATH"

WHAT SHOULD SHE DO?

Become a nurse or a Secretary to a Politician See these problems solved in this week's chapters

"FELIX THE GLOBE TROTTER."
PATHE PICTORIAL No. 7.
PATHE GAZETTE
POPULAR PRICES.

A SENSATION!
"The Sultaness of Love"
A Pathe Coloured Film.
The most charming Oriental love story from
THE ARABIAN NIGHTS
Starts MAY 9th.

THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
1001 NIGHTS
OR
GUL-E-ANAR
Daily at 5-30, 8, 10-30.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO

130, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla at the Corner of Rebsch Street (near Lal Chimney) valuable house-hold furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb waiters, drawing room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets table, ornaments, large double brass bedsteads, iron single bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing bureau with writing desks, begetile table, large and small writing tables, glass door, book cases, tea-poys, oil painting and water coloures in frames, meat safes, on stands, filter on stand, ice box, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of a European gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

PERMANENT FORTUNE.

Correct and wonderful answers to all querries regarding your future. Each query Rs. 2 To fix longevity correctly Rs. 5 only. For parmanent members Rs. 60 payable in 3 instalments within 6 years. They can also use the title M. E. H. Eastern Hypnotic Home. P. O. Chodavaram (Vizagapatam Dt.

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AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT at 9-15 p.m. TO-NIGHT

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AFTER AN ABSENCE OF 10 YEARS.

THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

On a World's Tour

30 EUROPEAN ARTISTS 30

AND WILD ANIMALS OF ALL KINDS.

THIS IS A REAL CIRCUS.

Once you pay us a visit

YOU WILL ALWAYS RETURN SATISFIED.

The Show speaks for itself.

Don't forget we hold Matinees on Sats. & Suns. at 5 p. m. Sharp.

Location: NEAR COLABA TRAM DEPOT

KING CARNIVAL GROUND COLABA CAUSEWAY.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO. RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

W. HARMSTON—*Sole Proprietor.*

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 6.

S S Baron Glenconer, Dewan, Liverpool.
S S City of Melbourne, Jackson, New York.

DEPARTURES.

Mar 7.

S S Ascot, Turner, Rangoon
S S Bassano, Harrison, Hull.

LOADING.

May 8.

Steamer Tarantia for Liverpool.
Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.

S S Baron Glenconer:—The L Edward Coy's steamer Baron Glenconer, 1844 tons, Captain L Dewan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S City of Melbourne:—The City Line steamer City of Melbourne, 4425 tons, Captain H A Jackson, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Ascot:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Ascot 2788 tons, Captain W F Turner, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Bassano:—The J F Company's steamer Bassano, 2790 tons, Captain A H Harrison, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, May 6.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Lanterfels 3849 K'chi N.F. L Edwards Ld.
2 Rampura 9268 London 9/5, M M & Co.
3 Castalia 4171 Liverpool, Graham & Co
4 City of Melbourne 4425 Cal. 10/5 F F & Co.
4 Aquileia 4207 Geneva 15/5 L Triestino.
5 Clan Urquhart 3757, M. Coast 9/5 J F & Co.
6 Hoogkerk, 2170 Antwerp, 8/5 E D Sassoon & Co.
7 Jalajyoti 2689 NF, NF, S S W and Co.
8 Warfield 3807 Antwerp, M M and Co.
9 Karoa 3607 Durban 13/5 M M & Co.
13 Stumfels 3834 K'chi 10/5 L Edwards Ld.
15 Bratton Castle 4154, Barcelona, N. F., Grahams.
17 Werdenfels 3852 Hull, 10/5 L Edward Ld.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Vigo 3243, Hull 10/5, J F & Co.
4 Varela 1932, Busreh 8/5 M M & Co.
5 Borneo Maru, 4264 Kobe 15/5 O S Kaisha.
6 Bandra 1877, Busreh 13/5 M M & Co.
7 Calcutta Maru 3188, Kobe 12/5 N Y Kaisha.
9 Tarantia 3207 L'pool, 19/5 Graham Trading Co.
11 City of Brisbane 4527 Karachi, N.F. Killick Nixon & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Nordmark 906 Persian Gulf N.F. S Hassam.
B Warina 1874 NF, NF, M M and Co.
D and E Mirzapore 4135 Japan 7/5, M M & Co.
Japan, 3887 Cal. N.F. M M & Co.
C Jamnagar 178, Jamer 9/5, L Naranji & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 8th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 11th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 15th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Gazana due about 7th May, Agent M M & Co.
Mandaa due about 18th May, Agent M M & Co.
Durenda due about 1st June, Agent M M & Co.
Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M & Co.
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of York due about 9th May, Agent E N Co.
City of Harvard due abou 15th May, Agent E N Co.
Scindia due about 24th May, Agent Graham T Co.
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
Circassia due about 8th July, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Macilwraith due about 23rd May, Agent J F Co.
City of Evansville due about 10th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 14th June, Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 9th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 16th July, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 22nd July, Graham T Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 25th May, Agent G T Co.
Japan due about 10th May, Agent L Edward.

FROM HAMBURG.

Axenfels due about 13th May, Agent L Edward Co.
Birkenfels due about 23rd May, Agent L Edward Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilona due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.
Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Massini due about 20th May, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 30th April, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 9th May, Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Melbourne due about 6th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Lincoln due about 14th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 27th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Sumatra Maru, due about 11th May, Agent O S K
Tamba Maru due about 16th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Nagpur due about 8th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Lahore due about 18th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 21st May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 1st June Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 16th May, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 30th May, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

6-5-25.

S S Hoogkerk for Hamburg: 240 cwt myrabollams, Mitsui B Kaisha Ld.

S S Hoogkerk for Antwerp:—26 cwt gum Arabic, N Mulji & Co. 56 cwt gum Arabic, E. Virjee & Co.

S S Hoogkerk for Ghent:—55 bales cotton, A Durst.

S S Hoogkerk for Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton fly, M Mafatlal & Co. 4000 cwt ground nuts Volkart Bros.

S S Warfield for Constantinople:—9 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff.

S S Warfield for Antwerp:—115 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ld.

S S Warfield for Ghent:—220 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ld.

S S Sturmfels for Hamburg:—26 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ld.; 193 bales cotton fly, E Meyer & Co. 6000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Sturmfels for Roterdam:—110 bales cotton fly, B Meyer & Co. 5 empty cylinders The Bombay Ammonia Ref. S & Pkg. Co.

S S Rampura for London:—13 cases bristles, Mackinnon M & Co. 2 bundles woollen carpets H Azizullah off; 8 bundles woollen carpets A Jamshed off; 1 bundle woolen carpet and lamb skins for furs, A Jamshed off; 4 cwt ivory A Vally & Co. 8 bales goat skins tanner, Meyer Nissim 7 bales goat skins tanned, I Hassan; 22 bales sheep skins tanned, 36 bales cow hides tanned, P Hassam; 25 balec cow hides L Tharia & Sons; 2 cases, 15 bundles Fox skins (for furs) H A Ebrahimoff; 92 bundles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff; 3 cases and 2 boxes cotton curtains, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd. 3 boxes cotton prints, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld. 1 case cotton curtains, T Parasramji.

S S Vigo for Hull:—1000 cwt myrabollams, C Jivandal & Co. 4000 cwt castor seed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—9 bales wool, G Arbuthnot & Co. 48 bales wool, The Bombay Co. Ld. 50 bales wool, Meyer Nissim; 812 cwt ground nut oil cake, N V Velmahomed. 2000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros 100 bales cotton P. Crystal & Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool or Glasgow:—37 cwt ground nut oil cake, N V Velmahomed.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—200 cwt turmeric fingers, Volkart Bros. 8 bales cotton waste, S Kanaji & Co.

S S Castalia for New York:—82 bales wool, Birla Bros. Ltd. 90 cwt sandal wood, E Virjee & Co.

S S Castalia for Philadelphia:—8 bales dry salted goat skins, Briskey Co.

S S City of Brisbane for Hull:—2000 cwt. linseed, David Sassoon & Co. Ld. 100 bales hemp, S Purmanand & Co.

S S City of Brisbane for Manchester:—1 bae silk shirtings, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld. 225 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Tarantia for Marseilles:—6000 cwt castor seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Bratton Castle for Antwerp:—440 bales cotton Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—1000 cwt linseed, K M Natoo; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld. 220 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld. 55 bales cotton S Hemraj & Co. 60 cwt gum Arabic E Virjee & Co.

S S Persia for Trieste:—4000 cwt rape seed, Volkar Bros. 772 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 2 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld. 55 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld. 110 bales cotton, H Nensey & Co. 220 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Persia for Venice:—110 bales African cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd. 168 bales clean cotton waste, Ralli Bros. 689 bales cotton Volkart Bros. 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld. 330 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co. 55 bales cotton H M Mehta & Co.

S S Mirzapore for Shanghai:—3½ cwt ivory, A Vally & Co. 700 bales cotton Amersey Damodar.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—300 bales cotton Breul & Co. 200 bales cotton Amersey & Sons; 500 bales cotton G Dossa & Co.

S S Mirzapore for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Amersey & Sons.

S S Borneo Maru for Nagoya:—200 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld. 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd. 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Borneo Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld. 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Borneo Maru for Yokohama:—200 bales cotton Breul & Co

S S Borneo Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Calcutta Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Calcutta Maru for Nagoya:—1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Calcutta Maru for Moji:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

IMPORTS.

6-5-25.

S S tSarmfels from Hamburg. Agents:—Lionel Edwards Ltd:—

From Hamburg:—50 casks lubricating oil, 18 casks colour 9 cases colour 75 cases aniline colour, 13 casks aniline colour, 75 casks safety fuse 20 casks salammoniac crysal, 20 packages common soap, 779 cases beer, 154 cases wonder candles, 174 cases Petroleum stoves blow amps etc., 45 cases screws, 2262 cases spirits, 81 cases Lamp parts, 76 cases padlocks, 39 cases Enamel ware, 30 cases Enamelled basins, 12 cases Velvets, 31 cases brass circles, 30 cases brass sheets, 50 cases German silver circle 101 cases empty bottles 97 cases earthenware, 30 cases glass ware, 281 cases iron ware, 128 cases lamps, 90 cases glass bangles, 43 cases hinges, 90 cases wine, 23 cases cottons, 68 cases hurri cane lamps, 670 packages hurricane lamps, 445 bales extracted clove stems 554 bales paper 52 cases paper, 50 cases brass tumblers 865 cases slates, 38 cases chemical products 792 cases hollow glass, 60 cases wire nails, 20 cases Ink, 33 barrels Rosin, 500 D/bags Epsom salt, 93 cases caraway seed, 50 cases salt petre, 250 bundles copper squares 745 bundles Gas tubes, 200 bundles copper sheets 944 cases mild steel sheets 32 cases steel bars 17 pieces steel bars, 150 pieces mild steel plates 124 bundles pipes, 50 pieces pipes, 48 cases yellow metal sheathing, 200 kegs chlorate of potash, 30 kegs Aniline salt, 55 kegs hyposulphite, 120 coils wirae, 25 drums permanganese of potash 16 drums paoint, 86 drums calcium cyloride.

From Bremen:—27 cases Ink, 20 drums Ink, 88 bundles wire, 2.0 coils Wire, 434 reels wire, 36 cases Iron ware, 1457 crates empty bottles 165 cases empty bottles, 711 cases bottled beer, 60 cases padlocks, 39 cases Amorces, 22 cases Hydrochloric acid, 25 cases Aluminium blade 100 cases Aluminium circles 150 casks cement, 50 bundles copper sheets.

From Antwerp:—200 packages copper sheets, 50 cases naphtaline, 75 cases tiles, 50 cases aluminium circles, 74 cases panel pins, 150 cases nails, 50 cases champaigne 350 cases vegetable fat, 42 cases screws 31 cases brass wire, 39 cases brassware 90 cases tacks 67 cases washing blue, 15 cases ultramarine blue, 28 cases plate glass, 39 cases iron ware, 52 cases drugs, 15 cases glassware, 181 cases window glass, 70 cases vegetable oil, 889 reels Barbed wire, 33 bales straw boards, 143 bales paper, 8 cases carpets, 75 barrels soap, 20 kegs boraz 500 drums sulphate of sodium 136 P Bags nuts, 40 D/bags rivets, 3900 D/bags Sugar, 284 D/bags Nitrate of soda, 354 bundles steel plates, 461 pieces steel plates, 350 pieces pipes, 284 pieces Tees 223 pieces Joists 2850 pieces steel plate cuttings, 321 pieces steel bams, 1729 pieces angles, 120 bundles Angles, 58 bundls fittings, 19 kegs fittings, 23 cases fittings, 16 pieces fittings 2720 pieces steel bars, 1800 bundles steel bars 4641 bundles hoops 1675 bundles steel sheet 445 pieces steel sheets, 245 pieces tubes 75 bundles tubes.

From Rotterdom:—17 casks chrome alum, 12 casks vegetable products 500 boxes vegetable products, 550 cases vegetable products, 180 cases vegetable fat, 16 packages dyes, 62 drums dyes, 525 kegs dyes, 35 keys hydrosulphite of soda, 90 bales paper, 20 cases milk, 12 cases cheese.

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, May 6.

Quatations are:—
Alizerine 20 per cent. paste-Lunger, Rs. 66.
Alizerine 20 per cent. paste-Cow, Rs. 66.
Alizerine 20 per cent. paste-I. P., Rs. 65.
Congo red, Rs. 1-6.
Nigrosene Xls, Rs. 1-6.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 3-0.
Victoria Blue, Rs. 2-8.
Sulphur Black, Rs. 0-13-6.
Perpurine Benzo, Rs. 2-0.
Perpurine-Delta, Rs. 2-8.
Melachite Green, Rs. 3-0.
Magenta Xls, Rs. 6-0.
Hometine Xls, Rs. 0-13.
Indenthrene Blue, Rs. 3-12.
Soluble Blue, Rs. 8-0.
Fast red, Rs. 5-8.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Bombay, May 6.

Quotations are:—
Healds-Cotton, Rs. 1-5.
Healds-Elastic, Rs. 19-0.
Reeds, Rs. 0-2-6.
Roller Cloth 18-oz., Rs. 8-8.
Sizing flannel 72" Rs. 4-8.
Bandings-rim-scroll Oldham, Rs. 1-5.
Bandings-tubular, Rs. 1-14-6.
Bandings spindle, Rs. 1-9-6.
Bobbins-Slubbing Wilson, Rs. 49-0.
Bobbins-Rovings Wilson, Rs. 32-10.
Robbins-Ring twist-5", Rs. 7-0.
Bobbins-Conical—5", Rs. 7-0.
Rope, Rs. 1-15.

RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 6.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th May 1925.

Cotton	13556	Bales.
Wheat	46810	Cwts
Linseed	39060	"
Rape etc.	2613	"
Gingellyseed	2580	"
Poppyseed	499	"
Groundnuts	5510	"
Castorseed	13175	"
Rice	3742	"
Myrabollams	2756	"
Cottonseed	16762	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	4189	"
Juwar	849	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	332	"
Bajri	3381	"
Coal	564	Tons

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

SIMLA, May 6.

The weather has cleared over most of North-West India but remains unsettled along the Frontier. Rainfall has been local in Assam, Bihar, East Punjab, Kashmir, Mysore, South-East Madras and Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Orissa, South Hyderabad and the North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh and Mymensingh two inches, Sonamarg one, and Gulbarga two.

Forecast:—Decrease in the Punjab.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about three thousand two hundred miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at about fifteen hours forty-five minutes yesterday.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, May 5

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.746	inches.
Temperature of Air	86.2	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77 6	"
Dew Point	73.6	"
Relative humidity of Air	67%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	92.6	"
Minimum do. do.	80.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	EWE,SE WNW,NNW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	161	miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.	May	h.	m.	in	ft
W.	6	9	52	26	8	6	3	25	17	3
		21	51	27	3		15	33	18	3
Th.	7	10	35	27	9	7	4	0	16	2
		22	30	27	7		16	17	18	0
Fri.	8	11	18	28	7	8	4	36	15	3
		23	10	28	0		17	1	17	8
Sat.	9	3	4	28	1	9	18	2	17	2
		15	39	26	1		21	11	19	1
Sun.	10	23	55	28	0	10	8	54	14	4
		12	47	29	6		18	32	18	1
M.	11	0	38	27	7	11	6	39	14	7
		13	31	29	5		19	23	18	5
Tu.	12	1	24	27	2	12	7	22	15	0
		14	19	29	0		20	24	19	0

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

May 7 (Thu.) sunrise 6h. 8m. sunset 7h. 3m.
May 8 (Fri.) sunrise 6h. 8m. sunset 7h. 3m.
May 9 (Sat.) sunrise 6h. 7m. sunset 7h. 3m.
May 10 (Sun.) sunrise 6h. 7m. sunset 7h. 4m.
May 11 (Mon.) sunrise 6h. 6m. sunset 7h. 4m.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay 6th May.

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	A/May	J/Aug
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	475/77	465¼	463 1/2
Oomra M.G. Fine	420/25		
" M. G. Black leaf.	400/10		
Bengal M. G. Fine	410/12		
" M. G. F. G.	395/89	395	400
Khandesh Black leaf	365/75		
Khandwa/Sanavad	375/410		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	365/385		
Harda	400/460		
Ujjain	415/425		
Parbhani	415/20		
Purna.	420/25		
Nander.	425/30		
Barsi/Kurdoowadi.	375/400		
Wardha/Warora.	460/65		
Nagpur	460/70		
Katol	465/75		
Adoni	445/50		
Sindh/American	470/75		
Sangli/Miraj	470/75		
Bagalkot	450/55		
Coompta	470/75		
Tirupur	515/20		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	450/60		
Dhollera M.G.F.G.	450/55		
No Demand.			

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 5-5-25	9009000	6419000
" Yesterday do	9000	7000
Exports to date do	7448000	5109000
Stock at Ports 1-5-25	710000	453000
" Interior Towns. do	508000	435000
" Liverpool do	1037000	569000
Visible Supply 2-5-25	2948000	1854000
Quantity in Sight do	13939000	10615000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
1355o	2969303	2934288	3030196.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 30rd April.

1924-25	1923-24
10817	18528

Total Stock in Bombay on 30-4-25 9,20,297 B/s
last year—9,26,866 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 4th May.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	486931	891449	638835
China	212678	160193	310736
Japan	1186773	1097259	1.5912
Coast-Ports	25786	46869	4 3065
Total	1914168	2195770	2338548
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	15638	18089	7147
China Japan & Coast ports	42130	8577	39222
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
71-1-0	21-9-9	67-10-0	

SCINDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Since writing to the Press, further correspondence has passed between the Board of Directors and this writer. The Board wanted to know which records were required for inspection. The writer wrote and said, that barring accounts of profit and loss and such other private records as the Directors desired to withhold, the writer wanted inspection of the remaining records. This has been practically refused, as the Directors insist on specifying the Records required for inspection. Why is this Purdah, please?

OUTFITS FOR :: EUROPE ::

WE HAVE NEARLY 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN PREPARING OUTFITS.

Our Stock is bought to suit the purse of the POOR STUDENT or the wants of a WEALTHY PRINCE.

Dress Suits	From Rs		125
Blue Serge Suits	"	"	90
Grey Saxony Suits	"	"	75
Good Warm Cheviot Suits	"	"	90
Overcoats Warm	"	"	125
Smart Zephyr Shirts 6	For	"	35
Soft Dress Shirts 6	"	"	45
Warm Wool Socks 6	"	"	18
Warm Dressing Gowns	From	"	30

Warm Vests, Drawers, Rugs; also Trunks, Suit Cases, etc., at moderate prices.

We outfitted The Prince of Wales. We can outfit you.

HOAR & CO.,

TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

BREUL AND CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIA COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 6.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	405	280,281	335,457
Central India	263	311,647	293,657
Barsi and Nagar	301	186,605	185,236
Hyderabad-Gaorani	69	93,070	98,995
Berar	1,191	545,476	610,088
Central Provinces	51	247,995	246,657
Total Oomras	2,280	1,665,074	1,769,990
Dholera	1,820	176,144	146,389
N. W. Provinces	102	129,642	120,559
Rajputana	523	64,654	76,167
Sind-Punjab	295	349,153	300,338
Broach	6,595	396,079	293,094
Coompta & Dharwar	638	70,297	118,818
Westerns-Northerns	1,302	48,334	53,549
Coconada		1,249	118
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1	15,594	18,771
Persian		3,937	5,578
American		9,649	..
Egyptian and African		36,013	30,098
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,487	819
Total	13,556	29,69,306	29,34,288

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales;	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 30th April. This year	Last Year.
Europe	3,170	475,432	881,901
Japan & China	9,068	1,381,469	1,257,452
Coast Ports		24,285	45,284
Upcountry by Rail		10,817	17,755
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		54,451	4,4053
Total	12,238	1,946,454	2,246,445

HEDGE CONTRACTS.	Delivery,	12 Noon	1 p.m.	3 p. m,	6-5-25	Bales Tendered Total
F.G.M.G. Bengal	May.	395/6	..	..	400	1,900
" " "	July	399/400	..	..	..	..
" " Broach	A.-M.	463	465	466¼	Nil	7,400
" " "	Jy.-Ag.	461	462	463¼/64	..	..

	R. a. p.		GOLD & SILVER.	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21 8 6		Silver, Ready	71 5 0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21 9 6		Silver, 1st Settlement	71 4 6
Mint Gold, 2nd	21 9 0		Silver, 2nd "	71 8 6

LATEST LIVERPOOL AND AMERICAN QUOTATIONS,

LIVERPOOL.

Delivery	Spot	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	April	May
5-5-25	12.64	12.46	..	12.58	..	..	12.41	..	..	12.33	..	12.35	..	12.33
		—20	—3	—6			—9			—8		—7		—7

EGYPTIAN (Fully Good Sakellaridis.)

Spot	Futures	May	July	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.
31.65	5-5-25	28.65	27.00	24.55	21.65	21.50
		..	—30	—30	—30	—30

NEW YORK.	SPOT	July	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.	NEW ORLEANS.	SPOT	July	Oct
5th May	Close	23.85	23.62	23.26	23.11 ..	5th May close	24.05	23.75	22.95
		—10	—18	—12	—12			—10	—15 —1₂

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 6.

B. C. RATE—
Banks selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 665.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 720.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 710.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 116½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 111¼.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 208¼.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158¾.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277½.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85-1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 92.58
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.90.
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.70.
London—Rome Liras 118.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market was steady.

Bombay, May 6.

3 Months London Discs. 4 5/8 per cent.
6 Months London Discs 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6½ per cent.
Money 1 Month 6 per cent.
Money 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.
Money 6 Months 5 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

London, May 5.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 29/32 steady.
Bar Gold £4/4/11 1/2 market price quiet.
Bar Silvar Spot 31 1/2 steady.

Rentes 5 per cent 17 1/4
Tin Block £243/-
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags May/-June done £ 22 1/8.
Linseed Tone Small buy at easier rates.
Raw Linseed Oil Nacked Spot Net June/August sellers 44 1/8
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Sep/-Dec done and sellers 43/9.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, May 6. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/32
Bank Demand	1/5 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 3/16
Fcs Demand.	..
American Dollars	278
Hongkong Dollars	154
Shanghai	208 1/2
Japan	116 3/4
Singapore	158 3/4

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, May 5.

Stockholm	18.13
Christiania	28 63
Amsterdam	12.08
Switzerland	25.10
Prague	163.50

New York, May 5.

Demand Bills 48500.
Exchange on London in Paris 92.62
Exchange on London in Germany 20.38 1/4 gold mark.
Exchange on London in Italy 118.17
Exchange

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 5.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/2
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4
Discounts Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4

STOCKS, ETC.

London, May 5.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 1/8—1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92+1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100.
Conversion Loan £76 9/16—1/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 7/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 56 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 49 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 58 3/8+1/8

BULLION.

Bombay, May 6.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13-8-9.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13-9-6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-8-9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-8-9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-10-3.
Bar Silver ready, Rs. 71-4-0.
Bar Silver 1st settlement, Rs. 71-5-0.
Bar Silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71-8-0.

London, May 5.

Bar gold ready s. 84.11½.
Silver ready, d. 31-8.
Silver forward d. 31-8.

TONE OF SILVER—
Steady but dull. China bought and America sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 6.

Ready:—21-8-6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Visak	21-9-6	21-8-3		21-8-9
Jeth	21-10-9	21-10 0		21-10-9

Teji Mandi.
Visak 0—0—0
Jeth 0—3—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 6.

Ready:—71-5-0

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 6.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-11.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 85-8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97-12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98-11.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925, Rs. 103.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928, Rs. 104-6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926, Rs. 100-11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927, Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930, Rs. 102-14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 103-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932, Rs. 103-14.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 107-5.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 74-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 74-8.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 98.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 97.
Tone of market.—Quiet but steady.

Bombay, May 6.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/12.
4 per cent Conversion 1931/36 Rs. 85/4.
5 per cent Tax Free 1933 Rs. 93/13.
5 per cent War Loan 1929/47 Rs. 94/12.
5 per cent War Loan 1945/55 Rs. 98/11.
5½ per cent War Bonds 1928 (Redeemable at Rs. 105) Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent (Tax Free) 1926 Rs. 100/11.
6 per cent (Tax Free) 1927 Rs. 101/2.
6 per cent (Tax Free) 1930 Rs. 102/14.
6 per cent (Tax Free) Rs. 1931 Rs. 103/4.
6 per cent (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 103/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan Rs 107/6.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust (Long Data) Rs. 76.
4 per cent Bombay Municipality Rs. 75.
4 per cent Bombay City Improvement Trust Rs. 75.

Mill shares opened steady at yesterday's quotations and improved a few points in B. Dyeing and Century. Other mill shares weakened on account weakholders unloading. In the cloth and the yarn markets there is no sign of improvement, and specially yarn is reported very weak. Looking to such a turn that the trade has taken and also to the very fact that the buying capacity of investors from the public is very poor it seems that market is not likely to improve at present. In cash list there were sellers in new city at Rs. 230, currims at Rs. 415 and Dawn at Rs. 650. Bank shares were also easier holiday appearance in the market. Business now a days is very slack and there was holiday appearance in the market. In the miscellaneous Tata Steel 2nd Preference were in demand at Rs. 28/8, and the Tata Steel 1st Preference were in request at Rs. 92, Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 975 declined to Rs. 955, and closed at Rs. 963/12.

SHARES.

Bombay, May 6.

Market closed quiet with small business. The undermentioned are closing rates.

BANKS

Imperial Bank 1410, India Bank 74, Eastern 82, Central Bank 22/12.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd. Advance 415, Apollo 9/4, Bombay Cotton 452/8, Bombay Dyeing 1122/8, Century 550, Central India 490, Colaba Land 117/8, Coorla 145, Crescent 225, Dawn 650, E. D. Sassoon 1/2, Fazulbhoy 937/8, Globe 47/8, Gokak 106/4, Indian Bleaching 217/8, Indore Malwa 387/8, Kasturchand 120, Kohinoor 1150, Luxmi Cotton 4625, Madhavrao 45, Madhavji 572/8, Maneckji Petit 2575, Meyer 110, New Great 345, Pabaney 345, Pearls 527/8, Phoenix 195, Simplex 163/12, Swan 165, Swadeshi 630, Vishnu Cotton 1725, Tata Mill 75, Standard 1550.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 470/ Alcock 140, B. Burma 317/8, Bt. Burma Pet 4/8, B. Tramway 95, Bombay Steam 67/8, Bundi Cement 8, Central India Mining 25/8, Katni Ordinary 51/4, Do Deferred 140, Oriental Life Assurance 500, New India Insurance 12/8, Shivrajpoor 40. Tata Iron Ordinary 14/4, Do Deferred 50. Tata Hydro 963/12, Tata Power Ordinary 360, Do Preferred 510n, Scindia Steam 6/3.

SHARES.

London, May 5.

Honkong Bank	£139
Chartered Bank	£29 5/8
National Bank	£47
P.and O Bank	£11
Eastern Bank	£6 5/16

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 6.

Apollo Mill	10	Morarji Goculdas	2450
Elphinstone	21-4	Madras United	520
Emperor Edward	400	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	9	Laxmi Cotton	4630
Alliance Cotton	60	Vishnoo Cotton	1730
Indian Dy.& Blg	217-8	Western India	500
Indian Mfg.	850	Wadia Woollen Mill	1
E. D. Sassoon	1	Sassoon Silk	550
Indian Woln Mill	12	Sassoon Cotton	38-12
Currimbhoy Mill	412-8	Sholapur	10600
Kilachand	5-4	Standard Mill	1500
Koorla Mill	150	Hindoostan Mill	975
Kastoorchand	120	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	365
Khatau Mill	90	Punjab Cement	2
Gold Mohur	30	Bombay Flour	—
Jamshed Mill	100	Union Flour	—
Jivraj Baloo	—	Oriental Life	480
Tata Mill	160	Empire Life	420
David	—	New India	12-12
Dawn Mill	665	Jupiter Ins.	6
New City	230	Great India	10
Planet	25	Scindia Steam	62
Premier	62-8	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Presidency	46-4	Port Canning	655
Bradbury Mills	475	B'bay Telephone	25
Bombay Indstl	15	„ Uganda	40
Birla	10	„ Burma New	75
Madhavji	180	Br. Burma Petrol	75
Madhaorao Scin	50	Tata Oil	12
Maneckji Petit	2650		

Vaida Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p.m
Visak 71-5-0 71-5-0
Jeth 71 8-0 71-8-0
Teji Mandi.
Visak 0—5—0
Jeth 1—1—0
Tone—Market Dull.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 6.

To-day Reuter reported 18 to 14 points lower in old crop and 12 points down in new crop in New York futures. The market eased on further long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 3 to 9 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugari New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 5th inst. as under:—

"Crop outlook is improved by general showers in the East. Selling pressure is increasing."

Messrs. Breul and Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 5th inst. (5-40 p.m.) as under:—

"Market still very nervous but rather better tone. Short interest undoubtedly accumulating in America and locally well liquidated. Any adverse crop news will create quick advance."

Messrs. The Cotton Agents Ld. have received the following cable dated 5th inst. (4-30 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Caney and Co.:—

"Cotton declined an general selling, favourable weather and increased estimate of acreage. On any unfavourable weather news think market will advance."

In view of the improved weather conditions in America it seems to us that prices on that side are likely to decline further and that it is quite possible if crop prospects continue favourable that may witness a further substantial drop.

Since yesterday the local forward market seems to have put in a firm appearance due to absence of tenderable cotton against April/May Contract. Fine Broach cotton appears to have been heavily oversold to Japan so that other Exporters are finding great difficulty in fulfiling their present engagements.

Despite a further moderate drop reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning at Rs. 461 that is a rupee higher than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M. G. Broach July/August. At the opening Exporters were moderate buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 462½. On general selling the market eased to Rs. 461¼. Around this level Commission Houses, Exporters and Bazar operators were buyers and the prices gradually advanced to Rs. 465½ and the market closed at Rs. 465 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 463¼ and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 462½ on selling by European Exporters and prominent shroffs and closed at Rs. 463 at 6-30 p.m.

Fully good M. G. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 463 and steadily advanced to Rs. 468 on considerable short covering and Commission Houses buying and the market closed Rs. 467½ at 4 .m. Fully Good M. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 396 and Rs. 400 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand was moderate.

To-day nothing was tendered against Broach Contracts, only 400 bales Bengals were tendered against Bengal Contracts.

The total tenders up-to-date are 1,900 bales Bengal, 6,300 bales Punjab/Americans, 1,000 bales, Dholleras and 100 bales Kadi/Viramgam.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, May 6.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	465 1/2
„ „ „	July/Aug.	463
„ „ Bengal	May	395
„ „ „	July	400

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 6.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F.Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	423	413	398	388
M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon	482	475	465	
M. G. Dhollera	472	462	455	
M. G. Southerns	498	488	478	
„ F. G. Fair.	445			
M. G. Broach	493	488	478	468
M. G. Punjab/American	465	455	445	

EI. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 6.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	466
„ „ „	July/Aug.	464
„ „ Bengal	May	397
„ „ „	July	401
Good Southerns	May/June	442

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 6.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	..	.. ..
„ Fine M.G.	..	400/5 ..
„ F.G.M.G.	380	.. ..
Sindh Punjab Fine M.	..	400/5 ..
„ F.G.M.G.	380	.. ..
Punjab Americans M.G.	470	.. ..
Wardha-Hingh. Fine M.G.	430	460 ..
Nagpur	430	460 ..
Yeotmal .. Fne M.G.	420	440 ..
Pulgaon .. „ „	425	450 ..
Dhamangaon „ „	420	445 ..
Amraoti .. „ „	400/5	435/40 ..
Khamgaon-Akola „	400/5	425/30 ..
Mu kapur „ „	370/380	400/10 ..
Khandesh „ „	350/70	395/400 ..
„ FG.M.G.	..	.. ..
Broach Fine M.G.	..	485 ..
„ Fully Good „	..	470 ..
Muthia Fine „	..	.. ..
„ F.G.M.G.	..	.. ..
Dharwar S.G.	..	.. ..
Coompta M.G.	..	470/75 ..
Westerns „	..	430/40 ..
„ H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj M.G.	..	460 ..
Cambodia	..	505/10 ..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

6 th May, 1925.

New York Market, 5th May, 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.80	July	23.68—12	23.62	—18
23.40	Oct.		23.26	—14
23.23	Jan.	23.14—09	23.11	—12
—	Mar.		23.32	—

New York Spot on 4th May, 23.95 —20, New Orleans 24.15 —20.

Telegraphic market advices:—
July highest 23.75 (1-32 p.m.), lowest 23.60 (10.19 a.m.). range .15 points.
Quiet market.

Liverpool Market, 5th May, 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.49	May			12.46	—03
12.64	Jul.	12.60—04	12.54—10	12.58	—06
12.50	Oct.	12.44—06		12.41	—09
12.41	Jan.			12.33	—08
	Egyptian				
27.30	July			27.00	—30
22.95	Nov.			22.65	—30

Telegraphic market advices:—
(1) Cabled 10-10 a.m.: Light rains' Eastern belt
(2) Cabled 12-10 p.m.: Further long liquidation. Spot sales 8,000 bales.
(3) Cabled 4-40 p.m.: Market steady on straddle buying and trade fixing call sales.
American Cross Rate 4.85 5/8.

COTTON.

Liverpool, May 5.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8060 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 500 bales.
Universal Standard 12.64 fair business.
Egyption F.G.F. Sakllaridis 3165

NEW YORK 11 A.M.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	23.64
Oct.	23.24
Jan.	23.07

NEW YORK NOON CALL

July	23.66
Oct.	23.27
Jan.	23.13

NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.

July	23.77
Oct.	22.92

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 5.

Future Delivery Prices:—

July	12.61—.03
Oct.	12.47—.03
Dec.	12.36—.05
Jan.	12.37—.04
March	12.39—.03

EGYPTIANS.

July	27.40—.10
Jan.	21.85—.10

Liverpool, May 6.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May	12.44 —.02
July	12.58
October	12.40 —.01
December	12.31 —.02
January	12.33 —.02
March	12.33 —.02

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, May 6.

July	27.35 —.35

London. May 5.

Belgium 95.75 Athens unchanged.
Cuban Sugar May sellers 12/3 3/4

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool May 5.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid Uplands G. O.C.
May	12.46—.03
June	12.50—.04
July	12.58—.06
Aug.	12.54—.07
Sep.	12.48—.08
Oct.	12.41—.09
Nov.	12.34—.09
Dec.	12.33—.08
Jan.	12.33—.08
Feb.	12.34—.07
Mar.	12.35—.07
Apl.	12.33—.07
May.	12.33—.07

Tone:—Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpaal, May 5.

May	23.65
June	27.65—.20
July	27.00—.30
Aug.	25.95—.30
Sep.	24.95—.30
Oct.	24.55—.30
Nov.	22.65—.30
Dec.	22.15—.30
Jan	21.65—.30
Feb.	21.55—.30
Mar.	21.50—.30

Manchester Tone:—Larger cloth enquiry, few sales for India. Yar irregular.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool. May 5.

Scinde Good	9.35
Fully Good	9.75
Fine	10.15
Bengal Good	9.45
Fully Good	9.85
Fine	10.25
Omra Good	10.15
Fully Good	10.55
Fine	10.95
Broach Good	10.50
Fully Good	10.90
Fine	11.30

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 5.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 9000
Day's Exports to Great Britan 4,000
Day's Exports Continent 8,000
Futures at New York

July	23.62—.18
Oct.	23.26—.12
Jan.	23.11—.12
March	23.32

Spot Cotton at New York 23.35—.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 24.05—.10
Futures at New Orleans

July	23.75—.15
Oct	22.95—.13

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 19 1/4
Demand Bills 48500
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign mined 67 3/4.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, May 5.

Futures at New York.

July	23.62—.18
October	23.26—.12
Jan.	23.11—.12
March	23.32

Liverpool, May 5.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid Uplands G.O.C.
May	12.46—.03
July	12.58—.06
October	12.41—.09
Jan.	12.33—.08

NORDEN AND CO.'S WIRE.

Bombay, May 6.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. (Cotton Cabin, Mumbadevi) have received to-day the following cable from Messrs. A. Norden and Co. of New York:—
"Outlook is improved by general showers East belt; selling pressure increasing."

METALS

London, May 5.

English best Selected Copper £63
Standard Copper G.M.B. £60 1/4
Copper Braziers £78 1/2
Yellow Metal 79/16
Hard Spelter 30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8

COPPER.

Bombay, May 6.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3-4	66 0 0
Copper	1	66 0 0
Copper	1 1-4	64 12 0
Copper American	1 1-2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		39 4 0
Pat Klai		67 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4		56 8 0
„ „ to 1		55 12 0
„ „ 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1 1-2 to 1-3-4 to 2		64 12 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1,		66 0 0
„ „ 1-1-4		65 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 6.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1-2	0 12 9
Kilachand	No. 20 1-2	0 14 9
Currimbhai	No. 12 1-2	0 12 6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1-2	0 12 3
David	No. 10 1-2	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2	0 11 9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2	0 12 0
Sattara	No. 10 1-4	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2	0 11 0
Light-house	No. 6 1-2	0 10 9
Japan	No. 40—1	1 5 0
„	No. 42—2	1 6 0
„	No. 20	0 15 9
„	No. 32	1 3 6

WHEAT

London, May 5.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. May/June sellers 61/-
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. May/June sellers 61/9
TONE:—Firm dearer demand quieter.
Australian May/June sellers 59/-
Choice White Karachi May/June sellers 61/6
Soft Red Karachi May/June value 60/6
TONE:—Firm dearer demand quieter
Wheat Two Club Calcutta May/June quoted 62/6.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 6.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	59 0 0	8 7 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	58 0 0	8 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	61 0 0	8 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	..
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 6 0	11 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..	..
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 14 0	13 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 5 0	12 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	..	14 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..	..
Teelseed, Black	..	12 12 0
Poppyseed, White	12 13 0	13 9 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	13 8 0
Mowraseed	..	..
Barley	..	..
Castroseed	65 0 0	13 3 0
Cotton Seed Ready	..	..
Delivery	..	..
Jira	13 0 0	..

Forward,	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	8 9 3
Wheat, Sept.	8 9 6
Linseed, May	13 5 6
Linseed, Sept,	13 10 9

LINSEED.

London, May 5.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £20 1/8 May/June sellers £20/- buyers quiet at decline, buyers very scarce closing flat.
Cottonseed Bombay £9 11/16 May/June value ditto June/July paid Easier.
Castorseed Bombay £23 1/4 May/June sellers quiet rather dearer.
Rapeseed Toria May/June sellers £20 3/4.
Rapeseed Ferozepore May/June sellers £21 5/8.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore May/June Hull sellers £20 1/8.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore May/June Rotherdam Paid £20/-
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore North Continent Apl./May £20 1/8
Tone:—Firmly held—quiet demand.

London, May 5.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta at £22/- May/June Hull and at £22/1/3 May/June.
Linseed Bombay May/June Hull at £22 1/2.
Linseed La Plata Apl./May Hull at £20/-
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore May/June Rotherdam £20/- and Apl./May to North Continent £20 1/8.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 5.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 16/6
July/Sep. sellers 16/1 1/2
Oct./Dec. sellers 16/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. and F Bombay Oct./Dec. Sellers 16/4
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Oct/Dec sellers 16/4 3/4
Tone:—Flat—lower Nothing doing.

RUBBER.

New York, May 5.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Mutilated June/July sellers.
TONE:—Steady.
Plantain First Latex Crepe, Spot May paid 21 3/4
TONE:—Quiter after firm hereafter 1st crepe.

BARLEY.

London, May 5.

Karachi Barley May/June sellers 42/-

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, May 5.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6

London. May 5.

Prague 16350
Rentes 3 per cent 45
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady. Covering purchases by China offerings small.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March 1925.
Bullion Bars Sold £186,000.
Sovereigns for Export:—
To South America £40,000
o Egypt £5,000

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, May 6.

	Fluctuation.		Closing.
Ahmedabad Advance	..	..	415
Bombay Cotton	..	..	452-8
Bombay Dyeing	1130-1135	1127-8	1122-8
Century	551-4-550-4	550	552-8
Nagpur	492-8	..	490
Colaba	118-12	..	117-8
Crescent	227-8	231 8	222 8
Indore ex-div.	387-8	386-4	389-8
Kohinoor	..	..	1150
New Great	352-8	350	346-4
Pearl	535 536-4	528 12	527-8
Phoenix	..	..	497-8
Bharucha	..	..	102-8
Simplex	168-12	172-8-171-4	163-12
Swan ex-divi.	175	..	165
Swadeshi	622-8	..	630
Pabni	..	..	345
Fazal	..	..	[redacted]
Mathuradas	..	..	250
Tata Mill	72-8	..	75
Globe	..	..	478
Mysore	..	..	122-8
Madhavji	376-4	375	372-8
Finlay ex-divi.	..	..	140
Gokak	..	..	106-4
Edward Sassoon	..	..	117-8
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	110
Alcock	..	..	140
Bombay Burma Oid.	..	..	..
Bombay Elec. Tram	..	..	95-10
Bombay Steamer Ordy	..	..	67-8
Bundi Cement	..	..	8
Central E. Mining	..	..	25-8
Indian Cement	..	..	35
Katni Cement Ordy.	..	..	51-4
Shi.rajpur	..	..	40
Tata Steel Ordy.	..	..	14-4
Tata Steel Defd.	..	..	49-6
Tata Hydro	975-967-8	955	963-12

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Lord Buddha's 2459th thrice-sacred anniversary at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall Sir Sankaran Nair presiding, 6-30 p.m.

Intermediate M.B. B.S. Exam. and B.Sc. Exam. Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

BILIMORIA.—Bai Dhunbaiji widow of the late Mr. Rustomji Pestonji Bilimoria (Chinoy) and mother of Messrs. Jeejeebhoy, Maneckji, Sorabji and Hormasji died at 5-30 p.m. yesterday at her residence Napean Sea Road, Cassinath's Bungalow aged 83 years.

Funeral today at 8 A.M.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tokushima Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 2nd inst. and is due to arrive here on or about the 29th idem, s. s. Hakata Maru left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 4th inst. and is due to arrive here on or about the 16th idem, s. s. Akita Maru (Japan bound) arrived at Kobe on the 2nd May.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macbride" arrived at Suez on the evening of the 4th instant.

CITY MORTALITY.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 5th May 1925 to 6 a.m. of 6th May 1925.

Small-pox 2 attacks, 1 death; Cholera nil attacks; Plague nil attacks; Influenza nil attacks; 1 death. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 92. Total mortality this day last year 101.

LORD BUDDHA'S JAYANTI.

There will be a public meeting to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, under the auspices of the Buddha Society, to celebrate the 2545th anniversary of the Great Lord Buddha when Sir Sankaran Nair will preside.

Y.M.C.A. BYCULLA BRANCH.

Under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Byculla Branch, Literary and Debating Society, Dr. M. N. Kaul, M.A., Ph.D. will propose "English should be the Lingua Franca of India," and Mr. J. P. Das, B.A., M.Sc., will oppose, at the Y.M.C.A. Reynolds Road, Byculla, to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. Mr. R. B. Vellani, Bar-at-Law, will preside.

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Association will be held to-day, (Thursday), in the Municipal Corporation Hall.

BOMBAY RADIO.

A programme of dance music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club today (Thursday) at 6-45 p.m. Call sign 2FV Wave length 387 metres.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The 28th annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ld. was held at the registered office of the Company, Hornby Road, Bombay on Wednesday at 1 p.m. Mr. Rustom K. F. Cama presiding.

The Directors Report, together with the Revenue Accounts and Balance Sheets, for the year ending 28th February 1925 stated:—

The total number of Policies in force is 29,539 assuring the sum of Rs. 6,95,93,795, including Bonus, and of this amount Rs. 7,85828 are re-assured. By the death of 364 Policyholders, claims for Rs. 7,07,649, including Bonus, have arisen. Endowment Assurances matured (during the lifetime of the assured) for Rs. 13,53,136, including Bonus. The economy in management which distinguished the former reports has been well maintained. The expenses represented 21 per cent of the Premium Income—as compared with 21.3 per cnt. in the previous year. The Funds of the Company are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trusts Act. All the Investment Securities—except Bombay Port Trust Guaranteed Bonds for Rs. 1,85,800—are in Terminable Loans and so are re-payable at fixed dates. The Life Assurance Fund has increased by Rs. 16,66,038-14-9 and, including the Investment Reserve Fund, now amounts to Rs. 2,3164,797-5-3. The Assets of the Company, in both branches, as shown in the Balance Sheet, are Rs. 2,46,08,119-13-1. The Directors recommended a dividend of Rs. 7-8 per share which, with the Bonus of Rs. 15 per share, makes a total distribution of Rs. 22-8 per share for the year.

The Directors recommend that a Bonus equal to one month's salary be paid to the Office Staff.

The chairman in moving the adoption of the report in the course of his speech said:—

"You will have noticed that our new business continues to be transacted on a substantial scale—4287 policies having been issued for Rs. 78,00,000 sum assured. The total number of policies in force in upwards of 39,00 for a total of approximately 7 crores sum assured. The death claims continue to be moderate whilst the Endowments that were paid and which matured during the life-time of the Assured amounted to Rs. 13,53,000. This form of assurance, combining as it does investment with protection, grows in popularity every year. This seems natural as by it persons are not only able to make provision for their dependents but also for their old age in case of survival. In this connection I would also draw your attention to our New Scheme of Children's Endowments. These tables were revised last year, and most attractive for this class of assurance. They have been specially adapted to suit the requirements of parents desiring to make provision on easy terms for the education, marriage or starting of their children in life.

"I will mention before I close that we held our Policyholders Annual General Meeting a week ago, when the policyholders elected a Director to represent them on the Board to watch their interests. At such Annual Meetings they are at liberty to ventilate their views, make suggestions, obtain information and discuss matters in their own interests. I as their representative do vouch that their interests are very carefully looked after by the management and my colleagues on the Board.

"The economy in management has been well maintained and the ratio shews even a reduction on that of the previous year. Our Life Funds increased by Rs. 16,66,000 and including the amount placed to Investment Reserve amount to Rs. 2,31,64 000 and our total Funds increased to Rs. 2,46,00,000. A very important factor with a Life Assurance Company is the investment of its Funds. As you are aware our funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trusts Act and except for the small amount of Rs. 1,85,000—are in terminable loans and so are repayable at par at fixed dates. Our stock exchange securities have greatly appreciated in value since the date of our last Valuation and the market values now are far in excess of that at which they stand in our books.

The report was adopted, dividend as recommended in the report was approved and retiring directors for the ensuing year were re-elected.

POLICE COURTS.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF "CHARAS."

Connay Shaikh Alam Shaikh, a lascar on s.s. "Vadilla" lying in Shed No. 4 Victoria Dock was charged on Wednesday before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, by Excise Inspector Marsh with possessing 7½ tolas of charas valued at Rs. 142 without a license.

The evidence showed that on the forenoon of Tuesday, Preventive Officer O'Brien searched his belongings when he found a tin containing the charas for which he had no license. The accused pleaded not guilty. His Worship convicted him on evidence and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 being his first offence or in default to suffer hard labour for three weeks.

EUROPEAN CONVICTED OF THEFT.

Terrence N. Furlong, a European, was charged on Wednesday before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala by Deputy Inspector Khan with the theft of a khaki coat belonging to Private John Bond of the 1st King Own Shropshire Light Infantry who is at present on leave staying at the Alfred Sailor's Home, Apollo Bunder.

The evidence showed that the accused and three other sailors were indulging in drinks at the Sailor's Home on Monday night. At 10 p.m. they all went out of the Sailor's Home. A taxi-driver who was waiting outside the home saw the accused carrying a regimental khaki coat under his arms. The three sailors and the accused then went out for a drive. On the way a quarrel arose between them over a ring which one of them had lost and subsequently found. A complaint was lodged with the police in regard to the theft of the coat and the accused was arrested.

The accused pleaded not guilty, but was convicted on evidence and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to suffer six weeks rigorous imprisonment.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR OF EX-SOLDIERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before the bench of honorary presidency magistrates consisting of Lieut. Col. Rao and Mr. R. Sanker-set, Sub-Inspector Tawde charged (1) E. S. Stanley and (2) J. Sykes, two ex-soldiers with disorderly behaviour at the Esplanade Police Station.

The facts of this case are already reported in yesterday's "Chronicle".

The accused pleaded not guilty but were convicted on evidence and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each or in default four days' simple imprisonment.

ALLEGED RASH AND NEGLIGENT ACT.

Patil Bawa Maloo, a cooly was charged on Wednesday before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala by Deputy Inspector Long with rash and negligent act and thereby causing the death of Khandoo Krishna, another cooly on 20th ultimo at the Victoria Dock.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution, while Mr. J. Gomes, Bar-at-law defended the accused. Mr. D'Cruz Pinder, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Bombay Port Trust in whose employ the deceased was.

The prosecution alleged that at 5-30 p.m. on April 20, Motor lorry No. 829 loaded with 38 bales of cotton was being driven to No. 12 shed, Victoria Dock, by one Tukaram Bhikoo to be unloaded there by the accused and another cooley, viz., Baloo Narayen. The deceased Khandoo Krishna and Khushaba Shripat were employed in stacking bales after they were unloaded. They took out the first bale from the lorry and stacked it. They came for the second bale and bent down to lift it up but at the same moment the accused kicked a third bale from the top of the lorry without taking any precautionary measure to see if it hurt any one. The bale fell on Khadoo who was rendered unconscious and died on the way to the hospital.

After some evidence was led, further hearing was adjourned till the 13th instant.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Shamlal Manoherdas, a Hindu clerk, in the employ of Mr. Nanalal Motichand, commission agent of Lohar Street reported to the police at Pydhoni police station on Tuesday night that he was robbed by three Mahomedans of Rs. 10,000 being the amount which his master had given him to pay to some of his constituents on account of certain hundis. He said he raised an alarm but no one came to his assistance. Shamlal's master later on reported to the police that he had his suspicion on Shamlal (complainant) and he was arrested. The accused was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala on Wednesday charged with criminal breach of trust and was remanded in police custody till the 13th instant.

CHILD CRUSHED BY LORRY.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Gokulbai, aged 18 months residing with her parents at Sewri Cross Road.

Bhima Mhasi, a labourer, father of the child said that on Monday the 4th instant he and his wife were pushing a lorry loaded with stones at the Improvement Trust Works at Sewri. The child was playing close by and it suddenly crossed the road and its right leg was crushed. The child was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she died on Tuesday night, death being due to septicaemia following the injuries sustained.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 678 during the week ending 2nd May, was 7 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 27.99. These figures compare favourably with those for the 18th week of 1924 when the mortality was 707 and death-rate 29.65 and those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 895 and death-rate 40.01.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 4 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 262 as against 3 and 251 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 157 were among infants under one year of age; 27 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Small-pox caused 24 attacks and 24 deaths.

Plague caused 9 attacks and 12 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 369 as against 380 for the 18th week of 1924 and 375 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924).

PURCHASE OF STORES.

NEW METHOD OF EVASION OF LAW

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S "DISCRETION."

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot presiding.

Consideration was given to the letter from the Commissioner informing the members of the Committee that he had arranged to enter into contracts for the supply of hose canvas with the following firms at a total cost shown against their names. The firms approved of by the Commissioner were 1. Messrs. John Fleming and Company, Limited Rs. 4,500; 2. Messrs. Lewis and Tylor, Limited Rs. 4,250; 3. Messrs Greaves Cotton and Company Rs. 3,516; 4. The Bombay Trading Company Rs. 3,105; 5. Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Company, Limited Rs. 3,042; 6. Messrs. Birkmyre Bros Rs. 2,344.

Mr. Boman Behram moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr Jamnadas Mehta objected to the procedure followed by the Commissioner in the particular case and considered it to be a clear case of evading section 69 B which requires the Commissioner to come up before the Standing Committee for purchase of stores exceeding Rs. 5,000. He wanted to know why the Standing Committee was not informed beforhand. If the Commissioner went on in that way in splitting up the amount he could conveniently go in for purchase of stores running into lakhs.

The Commissioner said that he considered it was his discretion to do as he had done and he thought it was perfectly legal. Mr. Jamnadas ought to credit the Commissioner with *bonafide* motives.

Mr. Jamnadas said that he did not mean that the Commissioner had deliberately sat down to see how the item could be split up, but he did object to the practice which amounted to evasion, pure and simple. He did not want to go back upon the contracts entered upon by the Commissioner but he wanted to object to the method adopted by the Commissioner.

The Commissioner stated that he had split the contract on the suggestion of their experts who wanted to experiment upon the various qualities of canvas tendered by the firms. It was open for them to reject the Commissioner's proposals as the contracts were not finally entered into.

Mr. Jamnadas said that it was not so much a question of rejecting the contract as much as a question of Commissioner's authority to split up the contract and thus evade the sanction of the Standing Committee. He, therefore, moved an amendment that the Commissioner's letter may be recorded but that the Committee disapprove of the method adopted by the Commissioner. Put to the vote Mr. Jamnadas's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

The Commissioner's proposal to grant the maximum additional pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum to the widow of the Dr. J. A. Turner, late Executive Health officer was then taken up for consideration.

After a little discussion the question was referred to a sub-committee on the ground that it involved some principles.

KASHELI BRIDGE AGAIN.

The next item considered was the Report of Sub-Committee appointed by the Standing Committee regarding the cost involved for the work of constructing steel pilings at Kasheli Bridge (the full report of which has been previously published in these columns.) Mr. Jamnadas Mehta wrote a separate minute in which he stated he agreed with the Sub-Committee's Report that no legal liability for the extra expenditure could be fixed either on the contractors or any other officers responsible for the supervision work. He however disagreed with the Sub-Committee when they declared that the possibility of sinkage was foreseen as no record establishing that fact had been produced. It was the duty of the officers to have warned the Corporation of the possibility of sinkage when the estimates were prepared. Further they ought to have provided against its consequences at the places where they would be most serious e.g. at piers. Neither of these two obvious parts of their responsibility had been discharged by the officers and as such he held the officers guilty of neglect of an important part of their duty. This fact ought to have been mentioned in the report of the Sub-Committee.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that as the question was again to come up for discussion in the Corporation he did not like to vote one way or the other. He bowed before expert advice.

The Report was then approved.

TEA STALL AT SIWAI-MADHOPUR.

NOT TO BE CLOSED.

In our issue of 20th April, Mr. Chottubhai Desai, from Mathura Junction, had written that the Tea Stall at the above place would be closed from the 7th May under instructions from the D.T.S. Kotah. He also informed the public that by closing this stall, the passengers coming from Jaipur and those travelling by the Punjab Mail and Delhi Express will be greatly inconvenienced. There is no stall between Kotah Junction and Bayana except this stall. Mr. Jivraj Nensey drew the attention of the G.T.M., B.B. & C.I. Ry., to this and he is glad to inform the public that G.T.M. has now issued orders to D.T.S., Kotah, from which it appears that the above stall will not be closed.

NATIONAL COLLEGE LABORATORY.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

B. P. C. C'S. DECISION.

After a silence of more than two months a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Wednesday evening at the Congress House Mr. K. P. Khadilkar presiding. The attendance was rather thin perhaps due to summer vacation and the agenda was a heavy one. The meeting adjourned till Saturday evening after disposing of only three out of seven items on the agenda. The question of disposing of the Science Laboratory of the National College, which is now closed according to a resolution of the B. P. C. C., raised a heated controversy and the President had to ask certain members to confine themselves to relevent points only. The question of language in Bombay is assuming a certain amount of importance and sooner Hindustani is adopted as the official language in all public bodies, the better it is for their future and much time could have been saved if the members of the B. P. C. C. had not the procedure of translating every proposition to Gujrati been necessitated. The lack of definition of a semi-Government institution and the doubt that whether the National Medical College, being affiliated to the college of physicians and surgeons, was a semi-official or a purely National one threw many members to the safer side and majority carried Mr. I. S. Patel's motion for selling the Science Laboratory to the highest bidder at a public auction. Thus, as one member humourously remarked, the commercial instinct of Bombay survived all other sentiments.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, the Secretary read the report the work done by the Council during the previous months. The report stated the work the Council had transacted, particularly that of the Exhibition during the National Week and the opening ceremony of the Congress House.

Mr. K. B. Sanzagiri then moved that the Bronze bust, at present lying at the office of the B. P. C. C., of Dadabhai Nauroji be bought for Rs. 1,700 and installed in the Hall and that the Mahatma be requested to perform the installation ceremony. Mr. Sanzagiri said that Mr. Phadke who had prepared the bust was willing to sell it for Rs. 1,700 only while it had cost him more than Rs. 2,500. He said that Dadabhai Nauroji was the man who gave to India the idea of Swaraj and that B. P. C. C., should therefore install his bust in the Hall.

Mr J. B. Patel, Secretary explained that he had written to Mahatma on the subject and that Mahatma would be glad to perform the ceremony and that he had also written to the grand daughters of Dadabhai Naoroji to express their opinion whether the bust bore exact likeness or not, but they had not yet replied him.

Mr. Padbidri, rising said that it gave him great pain to oppose the resolution, but that he must as it would create a precedent, difficult to follow at less favourable financial circumstances. The best thing the Committee could and should do he said was to realise the ideal taught by the great man, and that a library or labour organisation which was dearer to the Grand Old Man's heart may be started if the financial position favoured.

Mr. Jerajani wanted at this stage the resolution to be translated into Gujrati. The President, however, ruled that there could be no such compulsion.

Mr. R. G. Thripathi moved an amendment that the bust be purchased at Rs. 1,000. The amendment fell for want of a seconder.

Mr. Joshi opposed the resolution, because there was no money with the B. P. C. C., and the Ward Congress Committees would have to be closed shortly for want of funds. Being requested Mr. Sanzagiri refused to withdraw the resolution, and the same being put to vote was declared lost.

DISPOSAL OF SCIENCE LABORATORY.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had appointed a sub-Committee of Messrs. J. B. Patel, Baban Gokhale and U. S. Desai, at its last meeting to take charge of the Library and Laboratory of the National College and to report on the best way of their disposal. The sub-Committee had recommended that the Laboratory be given as a loan to the National Medical College on condition that the college authorities would run it efficiently in the name of the B. P. C. C. and that students recommended by the B. P. C. C. would be given every facility to carry on their research work there.

Now there were three demands before the Committee for this Laboratory (1) The authorities of the National Medical College were prepared to accept the Laboratory on the conditions recommended by the sub-committee. (2) The Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith had asked it as a grant and Mr. N. C. Kelkar had strongly recommended that it be given as a grant to it. (3) The Gujarat Vidyapith, while asserting that it had a claim over it in as much as the college was affiliated to it, was willing to leave it in favour of Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith.

Mr. Baban Gokhale moved that the Laboratory be given to the National Medical College as recommended by the Sub-Committee.

Mr. I. S. Patel who had originally sent in a resolution asking the B. P. C. C. to hand over the Laboratory to Gujarat Vidyapith, moved that the Laboratory be sold at a public auction to the highest bidder.

Mr. R. S. Padbidri moved that the Laboratory be given to the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith on the conditions recommended by the Sub-Committee.

He said that the B. P. C. C. had given to Aligharh University a certain amount It had maintained a college affiliated to the Gujarat Vidyapith. Rs. 20,000 had been given as a loan to the National Medical College while they had done nothing for Tilak Vidyapith. He therefore, recommended that this Laboratory be given to it.

IS IT SEMI-GOVERNMENT?

Mr. S. V. Deshpande while seconding Mr. Padbidri's proposition said that the National Medical College was a semi-Government institution and therefore, the Laboratory should be given to the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith.

Dr. Kothare, Principal of the National Medical College, who was present, objected to this statement.

A closure was moved at this stage.

However the President consulted the House and the majority was in favour of discussing the question at length.

Mr. Joshi further supported Mr. Padbidri's amendment.

Dr. Khotare was asked to explain at this stage whether the institution was a semi-Government one. He said that the College of Physicians and Surgeons was an elected body with only one Government representative and that the college was affiliated to it in order to ensure the future of the students. The college was not taking any grant from the Government and it was maintained purely on public help and that it was therefore, wrong to call it a semi-Government one.

Mr Errunza pleaded want of funds and thought it would be businesslike to sell it to the highest bidder.

Mr. Patel, Secretary, said that the National Medical College was nearer than any other institution, the committee could, therefore, watch its management of the Laboratory, that the institution instructed nearly 400 students, therefore, it had a better claim for it. He, however, was in favour of selling the Laboratory, if the Committee was not in a mood to give it to the National Medical College.

Mr. Gokhale, replying, repudiated once again the statement that the National Medical College was a semi-Government institution and appealed to the House to consider the question without any prejudice.

On being put to vote all the propositions except that of Mr. I. S, Patel to sell the laboratory were lost.

The Committee then adjourned till Saturday evening.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

POPULAR OPENING.

FLIGHT ACROSS SPACE.

Harmston's Bombay season opened on Wednesday night at Colaba when a crowded house greeted the return of a troupe of world-renown. Mr. Harmston is a dapper man, medium-height, self-possessed, genial; and he made the inauguration worthy of a popular time in Bombay. The site is at the corner-end of the city, but it is not due to any voluntary choice. The open lawns in the heart of the city and in the vicinity of Dhobi Talao, are for some reason treated as a holy reservation and it is a pity that such an entertainment cannot be presented at a central spot.

The defect of the site was more than made up by the success of the performance. Mr. Harmston began with the obedient gallop of a pony, diminutive in size but well-trained and interesting. After a few feats, the audience was given a display of the perch-act in which the Amat Brothers figured superb. A pole was balanced on the human shoulder and right at the top a boy-artist curled in intriguing style. Miss Moskovitz was in comely and dashing form, and her equestrian skill was much applauded. Arnoli and Jenkin did well in the double jockey part but it was a part of accomplished seriousness rather famihar in India. The clown-parts were good, Though somewhat prejudiced by the rattle of music during the conversation. The error can be easily corrected. There was the dazzle of finished team-work in the ladder-show wherein the whole company—bar the ladies—came out the real sensation of the first part consisted of the dash-driver of Jenkins who seated on a fuming Harley-Davidson performed a leap across space.

SPACE-SKILL.

The mastery of space seemed easy to the artists, for after the interval the Flying Nelsons gave a feat of acrobatics in mid air. They defied the fear of distance and the laws of gravity. All across space and with gaping emptiness underneath, the Nelsons performed on a pair of trapeze-squares exchanging places and forming marvellous combinations of twist and grip and somersault. It was the pick of the Company and a feat of rare thrills which made the on-workers almost paralytic in the applause. There was a turn of of musico, instrumental and vocal which made one recollect the form of the Revue. In the balancing trapeze Miss Aoross was good. She had the advantage of a shapely outline and engaging manner, and she got on famously. Peers, a seedy looking individual, came up to expectations as a torch-light juggler. His transfer of the billiard-ball across the tip of two cues, both balanced upon the nose, was an exceptional event which rightly obtained the loud plaudits of the crowd. In his performance there was originality and Mr. Harmston showed his delight by a profussion of congratulatory smiles. While our general appreciation is unstinted, we have to be a little moderate in the eulogy of trained anima.-performance. Nor do we regret its mild style because excessive accuracy in animal-acts indicates rehearsals of cruelty.

Mr. Harmston may well be proud of a good beginning, and for a show worth the money Bombay-folk ought to go down to Colaba for matinee and night. The outside arrangements were good, as refreshments were available to all tastes.

[illegible] and [illegible] Visit.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Aundh at Government House Mahableshwar on Tuesday.

The Hon. Sir Maurice and Lady Hayward, the Chief of Sangli, Mrs. J. H. Garrett, Mr. M. J. Hayward and Miss Hayward dined at Government House Mahableshwar on Tuesday.

Major General P. Holland-Pryor lunched at Government House Mahableshwar on Tuesday.

TO HONOUR MR. J. BAPTISTA.

A special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay East Indian Association will be held on Tuesday the 12th instant, at the office of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken by the Association, on behalf of the Community, to honour Mr. Joseph Baptista, M.L.C. on his election as President of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS

OOTY RACES.

OOTACAMUND, May 6.

The card for the second day's races at Ooty was small. The attendance was quite good in spite cloudy weather and a party from Government House including His Excellency the Governor witnessed the day's sport. Exchange between books and backers remained fairly on a level.

THE MAIDEN PLATE. Distance 5½ furlongs.

Mr M M Talib's TELEGRAPH 8-6, Harris-on 1
Mr S R A Wahab's TWAKUL 8-13, Thompson 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's DAHOO 7-12 F Black 3
Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's ANWARCHAND 8-11 S. Black 4

Also Ran:—Soomair 8-12 Behr 8-6.

Won by 1½ length, 3/4 length and one length

Time.—1 min. 21 4/5 secs.

Betting: Evens Tawakur, 5/2 Soomair, three Dahoo, fours Telegraph and Anwarchand, eights Behri.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 47. Places Rs. 28 and Rs. 6.

THE TRAINERS' PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

The Bar of Shannon's STILL BETTER 7-11, H McQuade 1
Mr A B Bradshaw's VLAMERTINGHE 7-11, Calder 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHIRTAJ 8-4, Aldridge 3
Raja of Sivaganga's DURABLE 8-11 Hoyt 4

Also Ran: Warburton 910, Fairy Steps 87, Exton 7-4.

Won by three lengths, two lengths and two lengths.

Tim.—1 min 49 1/2 seconds

Betting: Evens Durable, 5 to 2 Still Better, fours Vlamertinghe, fives Shirtaj, sevens Warburton, longer prices for others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 15 and Re. 16.

THE EPSOM PLATE. Distance six furlongs.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's WALHACHIN 7-9 (car 7-4) F Black 1
Messrs. Hannygton and Bewes TURBULENCE 7-6 Harrison 2
Mr. G A Marsh's THE GAFFER 8-12 Bulock 3
Mr H R George's GALLOPEUR OLIVER 7-0 (car 7-4) 4

Won by 2½ lengths, 2 lengths and 5 lengths.

Time.—1 min 25 1/2 secs.

Betting: 5 to 4 The Gaffer, 3 to 2 Walhachin, fives Turbulence, tens Gallopeur Oliver.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 14. Places Rs. 6 and Rs. 9.

THE PERSIAN PLATE. Distance six furlongs.

Mr. M M Talib's SIMBIS 7-2 Harrison 1
Mr. Dakeel's SIRTIB 7-4 McQuade 2
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's JOHUR 9-4 Raymond 3
Mr. E Kadum's TURKISTAN 8-1 4

Also Ran: Ramban 8-11 Sultan 8-11; Sookah 7-0

Won by six lengths, 3/4 length and one length.

Time:—1 min. 25 1/5 secs.

Betting: 2 to 1 Simbis and Sultan, 5 to 2 Johur, fives Sirtib, Ramban, sixes for others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 15. Places Rs. 8 and Rs. 14.

THE TAJ PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Deomar's MARKHOR 8-0 Calder 1
Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's DEPARTMENT 9-4 McQuade 2
Rajah of Sivaganga's SPECIAL 8-5 ... 3
Maharajah of Kolhapurs AMRIN 8-12 Aldridge 4

Also Ran:—Cock Eye 8-4, Latiff 8-4, Zaki 7-2 (car 7-4) Hoozaz 7-7 Tar 7-5.

Won by short head, 1½ length and ½ length.

Time.—1 min 30 secs.

Betting: Two Special, Department; fours Markhor; seven for others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 7, Rs. 6 and Rs. 5 for places.

COUNTY MATCHES.

LONDON, May 5.

The opening of the Cricket season was associated with the usual unseasonable weather and matches were curtailed owing to rain. No play was possible to-day in either of the county matches.

Oxford University vs. Middlesex.—The match was drawn. Middlesex 312 and 37 for two, declared. Oxford University 202 and 47 for three

Lancashire vs. h Warwickshire.—Match abandoned. Lancashire 283, Warwick 80 and followed on 157 for six (Parkin five for sixty, Macdonald one for fifty-five). Lancashire won on the first innings

Sussex vs. Leicestershire.—Match abandoned. Leicester 223 and thirteen for one. Sussex 131. Win for Leicester on the 1st innings.—Reuter.

DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, May 5.

The following is the betting on the Derby:—Hundred to fifteen against Manna (taken and offered), fifteen to two Ptolemy, offered), seventeen to two Conquistador, ten to one St. Becan, twenty to one Reidore (taken and offered).—Reuter.

AMENDING SMOKE NUISANCES ACT.

COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

A Bill is published further to amend the Bombay Smoke-nuisances Act, 1912, by which after section 13 of the Bombay Smoke-nuisances Act, 1912, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"The cost of the administration of this Act shall be recovered by Government from the municipalities, district local boards and notified areas committees within whose respective areas the Act is in operation, in such proportion and in such manner as Government may, from time to time, direct."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The cost of the administration of the Bombay Smoke-nuisances Act, 1912, is at present borne by the general revenues. The Retrenchment Committee has recommended that this cost should be borne by the municipalities and other local bodies concerned. It is the duty of such bodies to provide for the abatement of nuisances generally and smoke nuisance in particular, affecting as it does the health and comfort of persons residing within their respective areas.

The amendment of the Act now proposed will empower Government to levy the cost of administration on the municipalities, district local boards and notified areas committees of the cities and areas to which this Act has been extended, and which are now benefiting at public expense.

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The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1925.

THE LIGHT OF ASIA.

Plato in his "Republic" yearned for a philosopher-king to realise his ideal of the perfect State. But what Plato longed for had already come to pass in India a couple of centuries before he was born though Greece had not probably even heard the name of the great Prophet who combined in himself the highest qualities of a prince with the intuition of a sage and the tender austerity of an ascetic. Now nearly a fourth of mankind pays fervent homage to Gautama Buddha and Buddhism is one of the most comprehensive, though not the most vigorous, of the religions in the world. The story of the renunciation and enlightenment of its founder, whose anniversary is being observed to-day, forms a moving chapter in the melancholy history of humanity. In a democratic age, the cult of hero-worship may seem discordant with the spirit of the times; but the hero, lofty and gentle, is indispensable even where the springs of power are with the common people. By what we may, it is the personal example that inspires us through the ages—of a Buddha, a Christ, a Mahomed; and it is not without reason that Aristotle in his "Ethics" makes a truly virtuous man the ultimate guide to virtue and the final arbiter of the criteria of virtue. History has repeatedly shown that a personality may be a force as powerful in its effects as tenets and principles; one supreme act of self-sacrifice of love and benificence of the Master stimulates the best elements of human nature more effectively than a thousand sermons and ceremonials of his disciples. For, it is the strength as well as the weakness of a spiritual movement that it requires not merely faith in its principles but a great soul to interpret and vitalise it.

Buddha was undoubtedly such a personality. With his supernatural nobility and boundless humanity he propounded a religion based on truth and love. Combating as he did the dogmatism and pharisaism of the priesthood as well as the abstruse speculations of the theologians, the characteristic of his teaching was its simple practical note. Buddhism is viable by its own nature and not dependent on any external force. Buddha disliked extravagances in penance as much as he distrusted the mystic exaltation; his is a religion that can be lived, not one that is nominally subscribed to and then forgotten. The "Noble Eightfold Path" which embodies the essence of Buddhist morals and is a compromise between self-indulgence and self-mortification, is in consonance with the demands of human nature; while the central doctrine of Buddhist theology, the "Four Noble Truths," is acceptable to human intelligence. Through the philosophic dissertations of Western writers there is a vague impression abroad that Buddhism is a pessimistic and negative creed. Nothing is further from the truth at least in so far as the doctrines of its founder are concerned. Pessimism, like optimism, Dean Inge has aptly said, is not a philosophy but a mood. A true optimist goes all the way with a pessimist in recognising the shady aspect of the world and yet maintains his hope. Buddhism realises and emphasises the evil of sorrow only to be victorious over it; it is a philosophy not of pessimism but of emancipation. Nor has the charge that Buddhism is really barren any more validity. Knowledge in ancient India was not merely to be preached and studied but also to be practised and lived. That is why Buddha "cast away his world to save the world." Indeed, the unique fame of Buddha rests on the fact that he attempted to achieve a synthesis between the earthly and the ideal by asking men to realise their spiritual nature through social service. His breadth of outlook and his keen sense of humanity which rose above caste and creed commanded universal recognition. At one time, it is recorded, Buddha asked a shepherd boy for milk in his vessel; but, as at present, the curse of untouchability was then so rooted that the boy himself pleaded that his touch would be defiling since he was a Shudra. Buddha's reply is worth citing here:

"There is no caste in blood,
Which runneth of one hue, nor caste in tears
Which trickle salt with all; neither comes man
To birth with tilka-mark stamped on the brow,
Nor sacred thread on neck. Who doth right deed is twice-born and who doeth ill deeds vile."

Insistent was Buddha on making asceticism a mode of altruism that long after him in Asoka's time Buddhism became a missionary religion radiating the gospel of social welfare while Buddhist monks were pioneers in spreading culture and organising social work.

Buddhism has, in a large measure, passed away from the land of its birth and Brahminism, while having been considerably influenced by Buddha's teaching, has regained its place. Buddha has suffered the fate of all Messiahs who are more worshipped than followed; his spiritual inspiration has been hardened into a creed and an organised religion has grown with its usual rituals and doctrines and authoritarianism. The priest as ever, as Gandhiji finely put it at last year's Buddha Jayanti, sacrifices the Prophet. Sceptics, indeed, ask whether religion, which has been responsible for so much intolerance and hatred and persecutions, has on the whole not done more harm than good to humanity; fanatics, on the other hand, interested in adding to their flock and regarding men as potential converts, institute comparisons between various religions. These interrogations and comparisons challenge an answer, but what is to be our criterion? Is it to be the ideal of the founders as embodied in their lives and expressed in their teachings or is it to be the practice of their followers? The bigoted compare the sordid conduct of the worst followers of another religion with the loftiest utterances of his own prophet; the happy conclusion inevitably follows. But the dilemma remains. A comparison of ideals is academic partly because the teachings of various prophets in their essence are not violently contradictory and partly because they bear little relation to their practice by men; on the contrary an enquiry into the differentiation in practice is an elaborate and difficult process. But if sceptics and fanatics are alike to be silenced into acquiescence, religious men should learn to appeal over the heads of organisations of religion to the teachings of the founder, and seek to understand him not through the philistine interpretations of the priests but his own native inspiration. Only so can religion be saved from itself and harnessed to the moral purposes of humanity.

A BAD CUSTOM.

Interest in architectural designs suitable to the distinct needs, traditions and climatic conditions of the country perceptibly increases. The popular demand for Indian architecture is now beginning to be recognised as popular need, need which may be, for the time being, ignored but cannot always be suppressed. Mr Dadubhai Desai's questions during the last sessions of the local legislature offer the option and a timely warning to the officials entrusted with large-scale building activities. We shall state the position simply and candidly. Are the officials wise to ignore the demand? Or, are they too obtuse to see the logical consequences of their indifference towards it? They may, for the moment, ignore or avoid it. But they will soon find it impossible to suppress it. The official answers to Mr Desai's questions are perfunctory and evasive. The Consulting Architect and the Department under him spend a sum of not less than Rs. 1,63,900 every year for the kind of work which leaves him absolute freedom in the "preparation of projects' and designs of "architectural importance." This freedom should now be made less absolute by defining his functions in more accurate and explicit terms. People who spend Rs. 21,000 every year for the officer have a right to demand that their needs shall be satisfied. Nine buildings, in what are termed "Indo-Saracenic" compositions, out of a total of fifty-three, is not a number that is likely to convince them of the intrinsic worth of his services On the contrary, they would insist that he should explain why he fails to utilise Indian talent and designs in *all* the public buildings. They do not want to spend crores as a compliment to the medley of imported copy-book patterns manifest in the hybrid structures they neither care to understand nor need. The activities of the Consulting Architect to Government cannot be kept any longer as a matter of interest only for him and his Department. Government should soon undertake publication of periodic reports from him which could enable the public to see that the money spent on him and his Department is not wasted. The unbridled expenditure of the Department, we call it unbridled in the sense that it satisfies evidently no popular demands, and the irresponsible activities of the Consulting Architect are, however, not the only factors that obstruct the progress of Indian architecture. The Consulting Architect exercises, by virtue of his position, an enormous influence on important public activities outside the Department. This influence is not checked but enhanced when he is allowed also "private practice." This custom ought to go. It is bad for everyone concerned. It is fair neither to the independent profession nor to the public. Mr Desai was told that the Consulting Architect was allowed "private practice" with the "previous permission of Government." Government, as a matter of principle, ought to withold that permission. They will, in all probability, soon appoint a new incumbent to the post. It should be offered to one who is willing not only to accept that restriction but also to explore the maximum possibilities of Indian architecture. We have often heard recently about the wholesome influence the British Institute of Architects exercises over the professional behaviour of its members here. Does the R. I. B. A. approve of the "private practice?" It is not likely that it would, if acquainted with the realities of the situation, approve of a practice that is bound to affect adversely the interests of the independent profession. The Consulting Architect's activities ought not to suppress, but should be responsive to, outside demands. We do not know how the design, for instance, of the Wadia Maternity Hospital or of the projected Vegetable Market for Ahmedabad are to be decided. But there is no doubt that the authorities should demand Indian designs for the public buildings and keep them for open competition. Indian designs, if given the right chance, can, even with the existing means and machinery, achieve a revolution in architecture. It is for the public to insist on the chance, and the provision of opportunities for Indian architecture and architects.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Das' Dilemma.

That the release of certain political prisoners weighed heavily with Mr. C. R. Das at Faridpur is clear from the circumstances which led him to withdraw for a while from the Subjects Committee. The most substantial achievement of the Conference is the condemnation of revolutionary violence and the creation of an atmosphere of goodwill to "strengthen" Lord Reading's hands. The resolution about the release of political prisoners created a storm in the Subjects Committee. There was a separate resolution insisting upon the liberation of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Mr. Anil Baran Roy and Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitter. The selection seemed to have provoked recriminations, some members indulging in unmeasured language. The oppositionists nailed their flag to the release of all political prisoners. Mr. Das spoke on behalf the resolution, but he could not for the moment carry the Committee with him. Mr. Lalit Mohan Das acted as stop-gap, but by morning peace had been restored and Mr. Das resumed his function as President. It was a triumph of personality against the clamour of "the whole-sale group."

Red Leaflet Industry.

On the first day of the Conference there was a stir in the Conference because of a mysterious profusion of red leaflets. It is curious that no evidence has been established about the source of these periodical emissions. When Calcutta held one of the biggest demonstrations in history against the animadversions of Lord Lytton on the chastity of Indian women, there was a shower of revolutionary leaflets and popular opinion did not hesitate to ascribe the mystery to the handiwork of the *agent provacateur*. The Faridpur leaflets were nominally signed by a "Lover of Freedom." They condemn the methods of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. C. R. Das as a failure and preach the need of a physical force upheaval. On the eve of the Conference, "Forward" published the following warning:—

"There is a strong rumour that the C. I. D. with their band of spies, informers and provocative agents will muster strong at the Conference at Faridpore. The precise object of their visit is not known. It is said, however, that the more resourceful among them have decided upon a plan of operations as follows: They will hold demonstrations composed of bogus anarchists and revolutionaries, make incendiary speeches and provoke others to follow them, make a show of arrests, and will finally try to break up the Conference." A conspiracy there was but no one knows, in the legal sense, the identity of the Unknown Author.

Advance Jodhpur.

The Indian Prince who now holds the centre of the stage in England, is the Maharajah of Jodhpur. The Polo team is holding its own and it has earned the ecstatic admiration of the "Evening Standard." The journal eulogises the Maharajah's "great sportsmanlike enterprise" in sending the team. Meanwhile the glory of the enterprising Maharajah is not shared by all the people of the State. We publish in another column a description of conditions in Jodhpur. His Highness' enterprising trip to Europe will cost over ten lakhs of rupees. The Queen of Sheba when she visited King Solomon was followed by a grand herd of quadrupeds, consisting of camels and horses and lions. We do not know much of the entourage of His Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpur but he was preceded by 175 horses and numerous equine experts. His Highness has a retinue of seventy-five human bipeds to complete the processions. Thus does the gorgeous East shower on her kings barbaric pearl and gold. His Highness' subjects lack in appreciation and chafe at the Miltonic pageantry. In return for their meekness, the Durbar takes meticulous care of the dental health of the people. Proprietors of type-writers are regarded with suspicion. Here are some of the sub-sections of the enlightened statute:—

"(a) All persons in possession of type-writing machines for purposes of petition-writing are required to get their machines registered in the aforesaid department. Proper action will be taken against such of the typewriter, owners as fail to get their machines registered till the 15th March, 1924.

(b) All petitions, whether typed or handwriten, shall be signed by the typist or the petition-writer or the pleader concerned with his full address and shall also contain the name and address of the petitioner in distinct characters."

There is no ground for the rumour that the Durbar intends compulsory registration of whiskers together with the quarterly deposit of samples.

Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Congress.

When the new province of Bihar and Orissa was created in the year 1912, the co-operative movement, introduced in India in 1904, had hardly struck its roots deep in the soil and the number of registered societies was not more than 800. This number had increased by the end of the year 1923 to over 5,600 and five thousand of these were agricultural societies. The province now has a well-developed organization for the financing of the movement, the number of central banks being 53, with a provincial bank at the apex. Following the lead set by the Central Provinces and Berar, co-operators in Bihar and Orissa decided about eight years ago to create a federal organization mainly for controlling the audit of primary societies, but also for systematizing the arrangements for supervision, for focussing opinion on questions of policy and for strengthening the solidarity of the movement. The Co-operative Federation is, however, not a truly non-official self-governing body; for it has still, as its working head, called the Governor, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the province, and the Local Government do not view with favour any departure from this arrangement. But the Federation has, in other respects, profited by the defects noticed in the organisation and methods of working of the sister institution in the Central Provinces, and while the latter is in a moribund condition the Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Federation continues to play an important part in the economic life of the province.

Cooperators and Charka.

Only recently it decided to organize a separate department of its own for development, training and propaganda. This has been placed in charge of a special officer of the status of an Assistant Registrar and special contributions are being received for this work both from co-operative societies and from Government in addition to the contributions paid by both for the work of general supervision and audit. The constituent units of the Federation meet together annually, as in Germany, in a Congress and the last session of this Congress was held at Siwan at the end February under the presidentship of Mr. G. K. Devadhar. Notable addresses were delivered both by Mr. Devadhar and Hon. Sir Syed Mahamed Fakruddin, Minister in charge of the Co-operative Department, and a striking feature of the gathering was the presence among co-operators of the two veteran nationalist leaders of the province, Mr. Mazharal Haque and Babu Rajendra Prasad. The latter appealed to co-operative workers to assist in the promotion of hand spinning in rural areas and while the Registrar seemed sceptical about the future of the *charka* in the province he promised, on behalf of the Co-operative Department, to render help in giving a fair trial to any workable scheme put forward by Babu Rajendra Prasad and his co-workers.

REVOLUTIONA R CHANGE.

(BY, J. C. SWAMI NARAYAN M. L. C.)

The heading need not startle any body. The article does not deal with any revolutionary or anarchical movement but it deals with the momentous change adopted by the Indian National Congress at Belgaum. The acceptance of 'spinning or more correctly, yarn franchise,' is an altogether novel and at first sight, it is likely to be looked at with more or less callous feelings of ridicule. Unless further thought is bestowed on the subject, one would think that spinning was adopted as the basis of franchise in order to please the fancy of the Mahatma obsessed by the idea of hand-spinning. But such an idea ought not to be allowed to gain currency. The adoption of 'yaru' franchise has come as a course of necessity. We worked for four years and amidst tumults and strifes, we ultimately found that the only common factor that could bind the two mighty wings of the Congress, the No. changers and Swarajists was Khaddar and nothing else than Khaddar. The Congress at Belgaum adopted the boycott of foreign cloth, as the future programme of national work. Foreign cloth was to be boycotted by greater and more universal spread of Khaddar. Day by day, foreign cloth is being dumped in Indian markets at a very cheap rate. We have no national Government at present to oust the foreign cloth by creating a tariff wall or by giving bounties to the production of Khaddar. We have nothing but a voluntary way for fostering our national industry. We must be prepared to buy Khaddar, however dear it may be. But human nature, as it is, does not allow such a consummation to be permanently achieved. When the national movement is at its full swing, and when the feelings of patriotism are running high, people may be led to buy Khaddar, though it may be dearer than foreign cloth. In 1921, we had bon-fires of foreign cloth and patriotic fervour was at its climax. Naturally Khaddar was at a great premium in those glorious days. But such days of excitement are generally few. Feelings are roused but depression follows excitement. The ordinary law of buying the cheapest articles, dictated by human nature as it is constituted, asserts itself and patriotism gives place to sordid calculation. It is, on account of these reasons, that the State has to intervene in favour of the national industries by a levy of heavy custom duties. Failing custom duties, the State adopts a system of bounties. But none of these two expedients can come to our aid in our unfortunate country. Then what should be the way to protect our infant baby, Khaddar? This is the all-important question which I shall try to answer.

Mr. Das's Dream.

If the State would not come to our aid, we have to help ourselves. If the State would not give bounty to the production and sale of Khaddar, the nation has to do it. We have, anyhow, to sell Khaddar at a very cheap rate. We can effect this only by contributing yarn 'gratis' to the National Congress which would get it woven and which would be able to sell it at a very cheap rate because the only charge borne by it would be that of weaving. Just now, the Gujarat Prantic Samiti Khadi Bhandar, has made a large reduction in the prices of Khaddar and the people are thronging in large numbers to buy Khaddar. Any how, cheapen the price and Khaddar will have a ready market. Let the Congress members supply yarn grantis to the Congress. Let the Congress weave it into Khaddar and let Khaddar be sold at three annas or four annas a yard. To sell Khaddar at such a low rate was the dream of Deshabandu Das when he came out of jail in August 1922. But the dream was not realized at that time and the idea remained dormant so long. If the nation has the real will to make an onward progress, the dream of the great Swarajist leader could be materilized in 1925.

Let not the people believe that yarn franchise is a huge joke to be unmasked at the end of the year. Let them not believe that they have humoured the Mahatma and pleased him by merely saying yea to his hobby. If such a callous attitude is adopted, the loss to the national reputation will be immense and it will be very difficult to retrieve the lost ground. "I was against the adoption of yarn franchise" says Lala Lajpatrai at Madras, "but as it has been adopted by the National Congress, I shall try my best to work it up."

Increase Membership.

To make 'yarn franchise' a success and to achieve the best results, it is necessary that we must have a large membership of the Congress. The membership of the Congress must not fall. The membership is an index of the prestige of the great National Institution. If actual spinners are to be enrolled as Congress members, I hardly imagine there would be more than ten thousand members. But let not theoretical and idealistic attitude spoil the whole game. We must have lakhs of members. At least ten lakhs of members must be enrolled in the year 1925 if the adoption of the revolutionary change has to be justified. So let not any distinction be made between the man who actually spins and the man who buys yarn from the professional spinner and contributes it as the quota of his subscription to the Congress. For God's sake, do not brand the latter with an inferior status within the Congress. The man, who buys yarn, does equally good service. He creates demand for yarn and the spinning wheels begin to revolve to supply the demand. Let the Congress authorities provide facilities for the intending members to buy bona fide hand-spun yarn. Let the Congress open yarn-selling shops where the members would buy their necessary quota of yarn. Unless such arrangements are made, we cannot hope to have large membership of the Congress. Without large membership, Congress will be a decadent institution and all the national aspirations, for which it stands, will wither away. We should, therefore, make a mighty effort to increase the membership of the Congress. A member of the Swarajya party has, first, to be the member of the Congress. If Congress membership is at a discount, similar will be the fate of the membership of the Swarajya party. The Swa-

(Continued on page 8.)

PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

ASSURANCE OF SAFETY.

SULTAN IBNE SAUD'S DECLARATION.

The following is the translation of the full text of Sultan Ibne Saud's declaration about this year's Haj printed in his own Organ "Ummul Qura" published from Mecca:—

"1st Shaaban
1343 Hijra.

To all the brethren in Faith in all parts of the world.

The merciful God gave me an opportunity of entering the Holy cities and clearing them of Husein and his sons. Thus by the grace of God has ended the rule of tyranny and disgrace. Where personal ends and desires prevailed before now justice and equity reigns; high and low, noble and mean are subject to the same equitable treatment. There is perfect peace and contentment in Mecca and other parts, in fact people were never more contented. All this is due to the mercy of God; He gives to whosoever He will. God is no doubt the greatest benefactor

Such is the state of affairs in the Holy cities, but Husein and his friends have spread all sorts of lies and false rumours and have totally misrepresented the position of the war in the Hedjaz. Their sole aim is to create anxiety among the people abroad so that they may abstain from pilgrimage.

Our purpose is the service of Islam; we have kept this purpose in view from the very begining. We think it necessary to draw the attention of the Muslims at large to the following points:—

1. Our army surrounded Ali and his men in Jeddah. There are wires and defences round about Jeddah, but Ali's condition is critical and God willing he will be driven away from that place.

2. We gladly invite the pilgrims of every part of the world and trusting God we take all the responsibility of their comforts and rights. We are responsible for their safe journey from the ports to Mecca. Three ports namely Kanfaza, Leith, and Rabigh are open and perfect peace prevails in these ports; a good organisation has been set up and complete order has been restored. In these places we undertake to give all sorts of facilities to pilgrims.

3. We announce for the information of all brethren that the difficulties created in the way of religious matters by Husein are now no more and the local Government is ready to afford all possible facilities to all the Muslims.

We thought it necessary to make this declaration so that everybody should be informed of the real facts and we pray God to keep us on the path of virtue.

Abdulaziz bin Abdul Rehman Al-Feisul Al-Saud; Sultan of Nejd."

IRAQ FRONTIER.

SIR S. HOARE'S SUGGESTION.

LONDON, May 5.

Sir Samuel Hoare in a speech at Chelsea referring to his visit to Iraq said that if the frontier of north Iraq was satisfactorily settled by the League of Nations, it would be possible to make substantial reductions in money that was being spent there and correspondingly lighten the burden on the British tax-payer.—Reuter.

FRANCO-RIFFIAN FIGHT

REINFORCEMENTS FROM FRANCE.

PARIS, May 6.

With a determination to punish the Riffis exemplarily the Government has decided to send reinforcements, mostly consisting of engineers, aviators and Red Cross workers, to Morocco where General Lyautey at present commands an army of 60,000 only two-third of whom are available against the Riffis. The total Riffis is computed at 20,000, though the number of reserves is not known. Operations will cover the front of several hundred miles of mountainous country. Three French columns are operating against the Riffis and claim several successes.—Reuter.

AMERICA AND BRITAIN.

WELCOME TO U. S. AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, May 5.

A distinguished gathering of Pilgrims was present at Hotel Victoria to welcome the new American Ambassador Mr. Houghton, Lord Desborough presiding. The Duke of York and Mr. Baldwin were present. Mr Houghton referred to the post-war reconstruction in Europe and said that a really substantial advance during the past year had been a marked improvement in the reorganisation of international trade and markets and that the foundations of new prosperity had been laid, but the remaining difficulties particularly involved a change of attitude of mind and restoration of good faith. A full measure of American helpfulness could only be obtained when the American people were assured that the time for destructive policies was past and the time for peaceful re-building had come.—Reuter.

S. AFRICAN BUDGET PROPOSALS.

CAPE TOWN, May 5.

Replying to criticisms of the budget proposals in the Assembly Mr. Havenga announced that the most-favoured-nation treatment would be granted to Britain and that in future trade agreements Britain and the Dominions would be consulted.—Reuter.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

MAHATMA INVITES EUROPEANS TO CO-OPERATE.

HIS FAITH IN HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Mahatma Gandhi interviewed by a representative of the "Statesman" in Calcutta said; there were two sides to the present Congress programme—the internal and the external. The object of the former was to achieve unity among all races, "Hindu-Muslim unity" being a short term to cover all classes—the removal of untouchability by the Hindus, the spinning wheel and *khaddar*.

On the external side there was the activity in the Councils represented by the Swaraj Party, which was an integral part of the National Congress. That was the whole of the national programme.

"Europeans may well co-operate on the internal as well as on the external side, and I invite them, as I have always invited them, to examine the programme in both its aspects. As regards the external side, if they are satisfied that we mean what we say, that we have absolutely no desire, even if we could, to drive out the English, or to end the British connexion they should make common cause with us."

Touching on the question of non-co-operation, Mahatma Gandhi said "the programme of non-co-operation, so far as the nation is concerned, is suspended, but so far as I am personally concerned, it is not suspended although the individual suspension has little meaning in it to-day. I never was a Council-goer, but I suppose at the present moment with me it is a virtue of necessity, because my late imprisonment debars my entry into the Councils. I had long suspended my practice, but the Society of the Inner Temple has removed the last vestige of temptation from me.

"What, therefore, remains of non-co-operation in me, is, as Mr. Das would put it, a matter of "mental attitude." But it is an attitude that I personally prize because, claiming as I do, to be a friend of the British I want to tell them that I see no trace yet of any real change of heart.

"I am a born co-operator, but non-co-operation with me became a necessity, and I am waiting for the opportunity when I can declare that I will again become a hearty co-operator."

DISTRUST AND FEAR

Referring to the problem of Hindu-Muslim unity, he said "My travels have shown me that both communities are filled with mutual distrust and fear, but I have not a shadow of doubt that unity is coming in the near future. Each party regards it as a national necessity." He added that there might be a clash before that came about but whether they escaped that calamity or had to face it, unity was eventually a certainty.

MAHATMAJI PRESENTED WITH ADDRESS AT CHANDERNAGORE.

CALCUTTA, May 5.

Mr. Gandhi was presented with an address this morning by the Prabartak Sangha at the French City of Chandernagore. Mr. Gandhi, replying, laid emphasis on self-reliance and non-violence and said he had no other message except the spinning wheel.—A. P.

FYZEE AND JACOB.

SUSPENSION TERMINATED.

LONDON, May 5.

The Lawn Tennis Association announce that Jacob and Fyzee having given the undertaking required the suspensions of both terminated at noon to-day.—Reuter.

GOLD STANDARD BILL.

PASSES THIRD READING.

LONDON, May 5.

The House of Commons to-day passed the third reading of the Gold Standard Bill without division.—Reuter.

BUDGET AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

LONDON, May 5.

In the House of Commons in reply to questions Mr. Churchill said legislative sanction would be given to the new Imperial Preference proposals in the Finance Bill this year.

Asked whether the Bill would be drafted so as to permit the opponents of preference to make an effective amendment, Mr. Churchill replied he could not anticipate the publication of the text of the Bill.—Reuter.

DEPORTATIONS FROM JODHPUR STATE.

PROTEST AGAINST COUNCIL ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAIPUR, May 6.

A public meeting of the Jodhpur citizens held at Jodhpur under the auspicies of the Hitkarni Sabha unanimously passed the following resolutions deploring the actions of Jodhpur State Council for its orders of deportations against Mr. Partapchandhi, pleader, Sethji Chandmalji Surana and Mr. Joshi Shivkaranji which the Sabha held as violation of justice and requested His Highness the Maharajha Saheb of Jodhpur for an immediate annulment of the Council orders. The Sabha further placed on record the selfless and devoted services of the above gentlemen. The meeting then condemned the Marwar police for its lawless action of placing the names of six law-abiding and peaceful citizens under the surveillence of police register No. 10,

JOIN ISSUE WITH SWARAJISTS.

INSTRUCTION TO MUSLIM M. L. C's.

RESOLUTION IN MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL.

LUCKNOW, May 6.

A number of resolutions in regard to the Muddiman Committees report have been tabled for discussion at the next meeting of the Council of the Muslim League to be held on 10th May. A hot debate is expected to take place on the resolution, notice of which has been given by Sheikh Musser Hussain Kidwai, M.L.A., to the effect that the Muslim League should instruct all its members who are in the different Legislatures of the country to join issue with the Swarajists in their policy of obstruction in order to demonstrate the unworkability of the present constitution. Mr. Kidwai has issued an appeal to all Swarajist members of the Council of the League to send their votes in writing which under the consttitution of the League will be regarded as valid.—A. P.

TROTZKY'S HEALTH.

FIT TO RESUME WORK.

MOSCOW, May 6.

M. Trotzky has recovered his health and is returning to Moscow to resume work, but it is officially denied that a directory consisting of M. M. Kameneff, Zinovieff, Stalin and Trotzky will be established.—Reuter.

ABOLISHING TITLES.

NEW LAW IN PERSIA.

TEHERAN, May 6.

The Prime Minister has renounced the title of Sirdar Sepah and has abolished titles in the army. The Mejliss has also passed a law abolishing the civil and military titles for the people, who do not possess the social position compatible with their titles.—Reuter.

LORD MILNER.

A CANDIDATE FOR CHANCELLORSHIP OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, May 6.

A meeting of the members of the Convocation held last evening unanimously adopted Lord Milner as a candidate for the Chancellorship of the Oxford University. It was stated that Lord Milner's illness a few days ago appeared likely to prevent his candidature, but the outlook of his health since is very optimistic.—Reuter.

PARIS BUSMEN'S STRIKE.

LONDON, May 5.

Paris.—The strike of tramwaymen and busmen has extended. Less than half the usual number of vehicles were running this afternoon. Strikers have decided not to resume work unless all their suspended comrades are reinstated without loss of pay. The Metre Railway is not affected.—Reuter.

TRANSPORT WORKERS RESUME WORK.

PARIS, May 6.

The transport workers dispute has been settled and the strikers will resume work to-morrow.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT AT TRAIN WRECKING AT WARSAW.

LONDON, May 5.

Warsaw.—Two more attempts at train-wrecking are reported. Two bombs were found on the Vilna-Riga line near Dokszty and barricade of stones near Lublin.—Reuter.

SUSPENSION OF WIDOWS' PENSION.

LONDON, May 5.

Provisions to safeguard the scheme against abuse include clauses by which widows of men marrying after sixty will only be entitled to a pension if married for five years unless, in case of widows, there are children of marriage. A provision is also made for the payment of children or widows' pensions to third parties for beneficiaries' account if circumstances justify. The widow's pension may be cancelled or suspended if the Court reports any conviction against her. A widow may be disqualified for pension if she is cohabiting with a man.—Reuter.

WORCESTER'S WELCOME TO PRINCE.

LONDON, May 5.

Reuter's correspondent with the Prince of Wales says splendidly mounted commando of 150 burghers met the Royal train at Worcester and escorted the Prince through various ceremonies. The Prince rode in the Mayor's carriage drawn by horses with plumes of white ostrich feathers.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

NEW YORK, May 5

Nineteen hours after leaving Lakehurst the airship "Los Angeles" was sighted at Porto Rico this evening.—Reuter.

NEW RENT ACT BILL.

EXCLUSION OF NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES.

PUBLIC PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Rent Act Committee representing 13 leading associations and public bodies a public meeting was held on Wednesday evening at Marwadi Vidyalaya to protest against the New Rent Act, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

Mr. Patel in explaining the present position of the tenants said those tenants who paid Rs. 10 or more per month as rent were entitled to municipal and council franchise. He regretted, however, that the tenants had not exercised their rights to the fullest extent. The capitalists as was their wont by opening their purse had misled the tenants both through the press and platform in the exercise of their rights. This tactic was not confined to India alone but was in vogue all over the world. In India it was up to the leaders to awaken the masses by educative propaganda and he hoped in course of time people would be conscious enough to exercise their rights properly. He very much regretted that the Addyman Bill was thrown out in the Bombay Legislative Council by two votes which compelled Mr K. F. Nariman to bring another Bill. To pacify the public opinion, Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir brought another Bill which he promised would be acceptable both to the landlords and the tenants. Accordingly he brought the new Rent Act Bill in the session of the last Council which has been referred to the Select Committee but in that Bill no reference was made in regard to the non-residential premises. The new Bill even though it was passed with some modifications would not touch the non-residential premises at all. Hon. Mr. Cowasji had promised to bring a Bill which would be acceptable both to the landlords and the tenants while the omission of the non-residential premises in his Bill had spread discontent among a large number of tenants. It was not acceptable in fact to the tenants. He advised the voters to impress upon their representatives in the Council to bring in a Bill to include also non-residential premises to give relief to the shopkeepers, and others and not to sit quiet till their grievances were redressed.

BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA.

Mr. K. F. Nariman then said two subjects were uppermost in his mind and he would not rest satisfied till he had solved them to the satisfaction of the public. The first was the Rent Act and the other was the return of Mr. B. G. Horniman to India. As far as the first question was concerned it was between the devil and the deep sea. On one hand the tenants had to deal with the devil of a stone-hearted Government who were deaf to the appeals of the poor tenants and the other was the deep sea of Dabholker who represented the landlords in the Council. Mr. Nariman however undertook to fight both the deep sea and the devil and he hoped he would be backed up by a solid vote in the Council. That the Government were deaf to the appeals of the poor was apparent from more facts than the one which took place in the last session of the Legislative Council. He instanced the resolution brought forward by an hon. member for the increase of the salaries of the poor menials in the Government employment which was opposed tooth and nail by the Government bench while for fat allowances to the highly paid officers they fought hard with the Council and pictured the sufferings of their officers in the deepest black colours. There were many objectionable clauses which required modifications in the new Bill. For instance the basic rent of Rs. 85 required raising to at least Rs. 250 as it was in Calcutta. Then the percentage allowed to the landlords required reduction. The third objectionable clause was the intervention of the landlords without permission of the court of law which no civilized Government would permit. He was however not surprised at the Bill as the gentleman who introduced it, viz. Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, was one of the largest landlords, and was not hunted out by any landlord nor had any ejectment suit against him in a court of law. He hoped, however, the other members of the Council would help him to modify the Bill so as to be acceptable to all the tenants.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE CONDEMNED.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta then moved:

(a) This public meeting of the tenants of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Bombay Rent Act Committee representing 13 leading Associations and public bodies, strongly condemns the attitude of the Government in excluding from their new Rent Act Amendment Bill No. 1 of 1925, recently submitted to the Select Committee of the Local Legislative Council non-residential premises and urges the members of the said Council to bring forward as early as possible a new Bill making the said Bombay Rent Act's applicable to non-residential premises also

(b) It desires to impress upon the members of the said Select Committee the imperative necessity of thoroughly overhauling all the provisions of the Bill in question, with a view to redress the just grievances of the tenants and make the said Bill acceptable to them.

Mr. Jamnadas said after the Rent Act relating to non-residential premises was withdrawn in August last the Municipal Schools Committee had received 52 notices from different landlords either to vacate or pay exorbitant rent. Some of them had even sent insulting letters saying if the members did not vacate the premises how they were going to get Swaraj for the people. (Laughter) as if the winning of the Swaraj depended upon vacating the school premises. (laughter) In Bombay

(Continued on page 8.)

THE FATAL NIGHT.

STRUGGLE AT MALABA HILL.

SAEGERT'S AND HIS COMRADES' ACCOUNT.

PALACE CLERK'S EVIDENCE.

The High Court trial of the Bawla case was resumed on Wednesday, Mr. . Karani having returned. He still looked ill, and was accommodated in the jurors' box in an arm-chair. The main interest in the evidence yesterday was centred round the three military officers, who had played such an important part in the whole affair. But from the public point of view the evidence was hardly exciting,—it was given in a low voice and even at the press table it was inaudible. The defence counsel did not cross-examine these officers at any great length. Their evidence was confined to the events which took place on the evening of the 12th, culminating in the death of Mr. Bawla. It came out that Lt. Saegert is a comparatively new arrival in India. Col. Vickery could not be called as he had left India. H. K. Pai, the clerk at the Somerset Palace, took a good deal of time in giving evidence, and his evidence related to the arrival and departure of the various accused to and from the Somerset Palace and the Aurora House which he was looking after. He spoke of the identification parade at the Police Station where he had identified accused No. 5 as Phanse. He also admitted a mistake or two, but he said he was rather nervous before the Magistrate. Mr. Velinkar asked him whether his nervousness had now disappeared, and witness signified his assent.

At the Special Criminal Sessions yesteday at 11-30 a.m. Mr. Justice L. C. Crump continued hearing what is called the Bawla Murder Case.

The accused in the case were:—

(1) Shafi Ahmad Nabi Ahmad (26 years), Risaldar, Mounted Police, Indore.

(2) Pushpasheel Balwantrao Ponde (23 years), Mankari, Indore.

(3) Bahadurshaw Mahomedshaw (20 years), motor driver, Indore.

(4) Akbar Shaha Mahomed Shaha (23 years), Indore.

(5) Shamrao Rawaji Dighe (28 years), Captain, Air Forces, Indore.

(6) Mumtaz Mahomed Syed Mahomed (25 years), Sub-Inspector, C. I. D., Indore.

(7) Abdul Latif Moyuddin (25 years) motor driver, Indore.

(8) Karamat Khan Nizam Khan (28 years) Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore.

(9) Anandrao Gangaram Phanse (32 years), Adjutant-General, Indore State Forces.

THE CHARGE SHEET.

The charges read out to the accused by the Clerk of the Crown were as under:—

(1) That accused Nos. 1 to 9, between the middle of October, 1924 and the middle of January 1925 at Bombay, Poona and other places, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to commit the offence of kidnapping Mumtaz Begum from British India;

(2) That accused Nos. 1 to 9 between the middle of October 1924 and January 1925, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to kidnap Mumtaz in order that she might be forced or knowing that she was likely to be forced to illicit intercourse;

(3) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on or about January 12, 1925, at Bombay did attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum;

(4) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on the same date did attempt to kidnap Mumtaz that she might be forced to illicit intercourse;

(5) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did commit the murder by intentionally causing the death of A. K. Bawla by shooting him with a pistol and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said murder which was committed in pursuance of the said conspiracy and as a probable consequence thereof;

(6) That accused Nos 1 to 8 on or about 12th January did attempt to commit the murder of Lt. Saegert and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said offence;

(7) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause grievous hurt to Mumtaz by a dangerous weapon namely a jack knife and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the offence which was committed in pursuance of the said offence;

(8) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to Lt. Saegert by means of a pistol and knife and did aid and abet each other;

(9) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to K. E. Mathew by means of a pistol and did aid and abet each other;

(10) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 were members of an unlawful assembly whose common object was to kidnap from British India Mumtaz and at the time the murder was committed in prosecution of the said common object, the members thereof knew that it was likely to be committed in prosecution of the said common object;

(11) That accused No. 9 did abet the commission of the murder of A. K. Bawla in pursuance of the said conspiracy to which he was a party;

(12) That accused No. 9 abetted the commission of the attempt to murder Lt. Saegert.

The Advocate-General, Mr. J. B. Kanga, with Mr. M. K. M. Kemp appeared for the Crown; Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the case on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta with Mr. Nadkarni appeared for accused No. 1, Mr. S. G. Velinker for accused Nos. 2 to 8 Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Mr. G. M. Gupte appeared for accused No. 9

The following gentlemen made up the special jury: Messrs. R. P. Jiwanji, D. R. D. Sethna. D. B. Karani, R. D. Morarji, A. Ezva, A. S. Tyabji, G. S. Nicholl, G. P. Pocock, P. B. Billimoria and D. N. Mirza. Mr Ruttonsey D. Morarji was foreman of the jury.

LT. SAEGERT.

Lt. John Maclean Saegert, an Engineer Officer in Sappers and Miners, examined by the Advocate-General said he was at the Willingdon Club, on the 12th January, for a game of golf. They were all staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel, and his companions were Lt.-Col. Vickery, Lt. Batley and Mr. Stevens. After the game the witness was driving his car back to the Taj Mahal Hotel. Near Kemp Company they took a wrong turning and they drove along the Gibbs Road at about 7.30 p.m. When he come to the top of the hill he saw two cars drawn up at side of the road. About 30 yards from the car he saw some figures coming out of the car and saw some flashes also. After the flashes there were screams from the second car. He did not hear any report. As soon as he heard report he stopped his car about 15 yards beyond the cars he had seen just under the lamp post and they all got out of the car and ran to the other cars. He saw two men dragging a woman out of a car and two men sitting in the chauffeur's seat; they were trying to drag a woman out of the other car. One man was on one side of the car and the other on the other side. The assailants were threatening the woman with knives. As he shouted and ran at them, one man fired at him with a pistol and one of them stabbed him on the shoulder. Witness then tried to remove the woman to his car and was doing so when a man who was standing between one of the two cars fired at him with a pistol. Witness then attacked the man who had fired at him. Another man who was standing there also fired at him. At that moment he heard screams from his car and he saw two men attacking the woman. One of them had a *kukri* in his hand, and witness snatched it out of the hands of the man. He could not tell the candle power of his light; it might have been 18 C. P. The witness and the man continued fighting and witness slipped and fell down. Witness got up after some time and he saw the man who had first fired at him still standing there. One of the men hit him in the left eye. He also saw a man lying on the ground and two or three others attacking him. They were attacking him with a knife, and the witness pulled those men off. Witness was struggling with the men when he heard screams from the car and he was proceeding to her he saw the car near him starting and turning round. The car nearer his own which was in front of the other car had started and was going away. There were two people in the car which had run away. He went towards his car where the two men were attacking the woman. The man nearest to him pulled her down. One man had a revolver in his hand and the other a knife. He closed with the man and seized hold of the pistol in his hand. Witness hit the man with the end of the *kukri*. He then pulled the other man out of the car and they both struggled. Witness twisted the man's wrist and took out the knife out of his hand. Col. Vickery in the meantime came to his (witness') help. Witness could identify the

(Continued on next page.)

BAWLA CASE PROCEEDINGS.

PROMPT NEWS SERVICE.

Full report of the day's proceedings is published daily in the Dak Edition of "The Bombay Chronicle". Mofussil readers who follow the Bawla trial are thus assured of a prompt service of news.

THE FATAL NIGHT.

(Continued from previous page.)

jack knife. Lt. Batley came to his help too and the knife was taken out of the man's hand and the man was hit several times. Col. Vickery then handed the pistols over to the police. The man was then bound. He found a man lying on the road, and there was also a man in the car and it was Mr. Mathew. The man lying on the road was Bawla. In the meantime a driver came and the witness asked him to drive the car together with the wounded men, etc., to the hospital. Witness also drove his own car to the hospital where he was for 10 days. Witness could identify Nos. 1 and 5. He had attended the identification parade at Indore where from among 100 men he had identified No. 5 Col. Vickery had gone home on leave and Lt. Batley had a golf club in his hand. No. 1 was the man whom he had first pulled out of the car and subsequently witness had struck him with a *kukri*.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. J. N. Sen Gupta witness said he could not identify the other accused. He could not be sure who the accused were in the first stage of the fight. He was fighting with the man who had first fired at him when he was hit in the stomach once or twice.

The witness was in front of the car when he fell down. The man who was pulling the woman fired at the witness and the other man did not touch him. He pulled out the man who was nearest to him when he went near the car and No. 1 was furthest away from him. Between No. 1 and witness was the other man whom witness had pulled out. The hood of witness' car was down. As a matter of fact witness did not hand.e the pistol after it was picked up by Col. Vickery and the next time he saw it was in the Court. The witness had twisted the hand of the man and it dropped. Witness saw accused No. 1 hitting with the pistol the woman in the car and threatening her with a knife. He saw the man threatening the woman with a knife, a pistol in each hand and the other man was dragging her. Witness pulled the other man down.

To Mr. Velinker witness said he was 15 months in India. Witness was in Bombay six or seven times. He had only associated with Indians in his official capacity and not with outsiders. They were contractors, etc. He was able to distinguish a Musulman from a Hindu in this Presidency. He had a running fight with about eight people in between the two cars near the gardens. The place where the fight was going on was not dark, but was lighted. He did not take any particular notice of the figure, etc., and the light was sufficient for distinguishing the features of the men. He thought it was the day after the operation that the police questioned him: it was about 14th or 15th and Mr. Canty came to him. He had not impressed on his mind any particular distinctive features of the men when he arrived at Indore. All those 100 people were made to sit on the ground and they had "Kambolis" on their shoulders Witness looked down the line and recognised the accused. He did not touch them; then the men were made to get up. Some had fetters and some had not; he could not say whether No. 5 had fetters. Witness could not say what the accused was wearing at the time. Witness at once recognised him as the man he had seen on the night. He was much better shaved than when witness saw him on the last occasion. (Laughter). He was about the average in point of recognising faces.

LT. BATLEY EXAMINED.

Lt. Francis Batley 1/7 Gurkhas said he was passing through Bombay on the 10th to Poona. And on the afternoon of 12th he was playing golf and they left the Club about 7-30 p.m. for Taj Mahal along the Gibbs Road. At the top of the hill he saw two cars and many people were standing near them. He thought at first there was backfiring, but he found that a fight was going on. Lt. Saegert stopped his car, and they all got out and two or three men near Bawla's car fired pistols at them. He went on one side of the car and Saegert on the other. Witness subsequently heard Seagert's cry for help and he saw him struggling on the right hand side of Bawla's car. The two men were trying to pull a woman out of the car. Witness attacked the man who was firing at Saegart, and he ran and witness chased him. The man ran past the road near the Post Office, down Little Gibbs Road. When witness returned he saw Saegert struggling with a man. The woman had three cuts on her face and she was bleeding from them. Witness got the jack-knife out of Shaffi's hand. They then tied No. 1. The pistol shown to him was the one picked by Col. Vickery and he thought it was handed over to the police at the time. The first time he saw the *kukri* was when Shaffi and Saegart, were struggling together and he could not say in whose hands it was.

HIS FIRST VISIT TO BOMBAY.

The first man who was struggling with Saegart, he saw through the lamp light. There was a street lamp when he ran away. He looked at him and he could see his face. He identified him at Indore as Ponde No. 2. The man who tried to drag the woman he identified as No. 5 (Capt. Dighe). He was the man who was half stunned against the Bishop's wall. About 100 men were put up at Indore with blankets, he picked up No. 2 and No. 5. He remembered the police man to whom he handed over the pistol. He was Mr. Guider.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sen Gupta the witness said that he did not see the pistol in the hand of No. 1. He did not know where the pistol came from.

To Mr. Velinkar he said he saw only one car with its nose up the hill. That was Bawla's car. The hood was up. The lights of our car were on but those of Bawla's were off. The nearest street lamp from Bawla's car might be about 10 yards from the rear. There was another lamp 10 or 15 yards in front of Bawla's car. He was 2 years in India. He was first posted at Quetta with an English regiment. This was his first visit to Bombay. He came from Chaman.

"I don't suppose you can distinguish a Bombay Hindu from a Mahomedan".—I can't swear.

"Parsi from a Hindu?"—Might.

When he first saw the woman he saw her half in and half out of Bawla's car. She was near the Bishop's Wall side. Saegart was up against the car nearest the Bishop's wall. Two men ran off as soon as they attacked the men who were dragging out the woman. He chased the men. He ran for 15 or 20 yards from the right hand side of Bawla's car. The man he was chasing had no cap, he had a dark coat, he was a short man. During the struggle he saw about 6 or 7 men round about the car. Some had made their escape. He could not remember much about the struggle except two or three things. He hit a man on the right shoulder. His first aim missed the mark. He hit him hard but he did not know whether he got it hard. He meant it to be hard. He did not know what part of the golf club struck the man. When he hit the man, his arm came down, but he did not drop the pistol. He did not actually close with the man. He could not see his face clearly. The other man who had knocked against the Bishop's Wall had a dark coat, and a black *dongri* cloth pant. He hit him thrice. The man stepped on their car and he and the man had a struggle. Saegart was struggling with Shaffi in front of their car. He had no weapons. He had nothing on his head. He took the man to be clean shaven. The witness hit the man about the middle of the head. He had a view of the profile of the man. The statement of the witness was made to Supdt. Guider who had come to the Taj Mahal Hotel. He had been to Indore. Before that he had made a statement to Mr. Jeffreys at the Head Police Office. He was in hospital with Saegert. Some of the prisoners in the Indore Jail whom the witness had identified had fetters on and some had not. He went up and down the line once and identified Ponde and No. 5.

In re-examination witness said he had passed first in the signaller's examination at Poona.

LT. STEVENS' EXAMINATION.

Lt. Maxwell Stevens, R. A., 61 Field Battery, in reply to Mr Kemp said they were returning from the Willingdon Club about 7-30 p.m. in Saegert's car to go to the Taj Mahal Hotel. When they went to the top of the hill they saw a car and as lot of shouting was going on their car was stopped on the left side of the road. There was also another car standing there. There was a struggle going on there. He saw a man lying on the road and he afterwards found it was Bawla who asked witness to take him away. Witness saw a man coming from the rear side of the car to take the woman away. One of the men had a knife in his hand and it was taken out of his hand and he was bound by them. The pistol was in the hands of Col. Vickery. None of them had any arms when they came there. He could not identify any of the persons Struggling their except No. 1.

To Mr. Sen Gupta witness said he identified No. 1 because he helped to tie him; he did not see a pistol in the accused's hand. He could not say where Col. Vickery picked up the pistol. There was confusion and shouting there.

PALACE CLERK EXAMINED.

Harischandra Krishna Pai examined by the Advocate-General said he was a clerk at Somerset Palace under the Palace Officer of the Indore State, and he started service from January 1924. He was living near the Somerset Palace, where there were quarters for him. He had to supervise the work of the Palace staff and to prepare pay-sheet, and look after the furniture, etc. Vinayak Mulgaoker was the Palace Officer, and there was Pradhan who was a motor driver. The menial staff was living at the Palace in October 1924, and witness was living at Aurora House. Because the Nawab of Rampur had come there witness and others had to remove from there as they had to make room for them. He saw Zakaulla at Aurora House before going back to Somerset Palace. Zakaulla was staying there and No. 3 was at the Aurora in September and in October at the Somerset Palace No. 3 was seen in Bombay in October and November and in December he used to come off and on. Witness saw Zakaulla staying at Aurora House for about 8 to 10 days. Natanjan was seen coming to Aurora House: she had come to see Zakaulla. In October Zakaulla come to the Somerset Palace, but he wanted to live at the Aurora House and the witness was asked to send a servant etc. Dhondu Mali was sent there. No. 3 was seen about the end of October in Somerset Palace and Aurora House. No. 4 also was seen in Bombay at the Somerset Palace. No. 1 come with No. 4 to the Palace and No. 3 was also there. Some people had come from Indore and they wanted a car and he went to the room of No. 3. No. 3 refused to give the car for the use of strangers; he was a motor driver up to 20th October on the Staff of the Palace and after that Zakaulla employed him. He had received an order from Indore to the effect that No. 3 should be sent to Indore, and Pradhan should be reinstated, when Zakaulla said he would keep No. 3 in his service. Accused No. 3 was paid from the Palace. No. 3 was driving a red Maxwell car and it came to Somerset Palace sometimes. Nos. 3 and 4 used to come to the Palace in the car. No. 3 was driving. One day they came to witness and asked him to keep seven beds ready and witness agreed to do so

AFTER LUNCH.

After lunch interval Mr. Kemp continued the examination of witness Harischandra Pai. When he was asked to make seven beds ready he went to Mulgaoker at Aurora House, but he saw Zakaulla, and also accused Nos. 2 and 9 seated in an adjoining room. Zakaulla said he should make the beds ready in the Annexe, but before that was done Zakaulla wanted to consult accused No. 9. After consulting accused No. 9 Zakaulla said the beds should not be kept ready either in the Palace or the Annexe. It was about the end of October and beginning of November. One night No. 3 came to the Somerset Palace with some others in a car. He saw Nos. 2 and 9 when they came to live in the Palace about the end of October and beginning of November. About 20th December Ponde had come to Somerset Palace in a taxi to enquire for Bahadurshah, but the latter was not there. Pradhan was to go to Indore with the Yuvaraja and before going he gave a spare wheel and tyre in the charge of the witness which he was to give to Bahadurshah. Pradhan returned on January 8th. About 11th or 12th January Pradhan came to witness' house with Bahadurshah and asked him to hand over the tyre and spare wheel and the wheel only was taken away. The Stepney wheel was complete with tyre. Witness could not well remember the 12th January, the day of the murder. But he remembered the day after. Sarma the Finance Minister of Indore came there the next day. Sarma asked for Mulgaoker and went to the first storey of the Annexe, to see Khasgiwalla, who was the *Khasgi* Dewan of Rani of Indore. Khasgiwalla had come there to look after the comfort of the Begaum of Bhopal. He did not know what happened between them. When witness returned from his house to the Palace he saw Mulgaoker there, and Mulgaoker asked him who had come there and witness said Sarma had been there. Mulgaoker then went to Khasgiwalla. Dhondu was the *Mali* of Aurorta House up to 13th or 14th January. On the evening of 14th Mulgaoker told him that Dhondu had been granted leave and had gone to Muthra; he returned to Bombay on January 20. He remembered to have seen No. 8 in addition to Nc. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the servants' quarters at the Palace.

In reply to Mr. Sen Gupta witness said he saw Natanjan about 8th or 9th October while he was living there.

To Mr. Velinker witness said he still was in the service of the Indore State. He thought Zakaulla had come to the Aurora to look after the Nawab of Rampur. It was about January 11. The Begum was not using the State cars and she left about the middle of February. Witness had conversation with No. 4 when he was in the Maxwell car. No. 2 was seen at the Aurora when he was preparing the beds. It was No. 2 who started the conversation and witness was asked about one Nanasaheb witness had some conversation with Natanjan about twice or thrice at Somerset Palace. The last time she was seen there was on January 4, when she had come for Zakaulla. On the 13th January he had some conversation with Mulgaoker and the latter was not angry with him for giving the addresses of some persons. Mulgaoker said on the previous day a murder had been committed and witness should not give the address of any person.

Did you come to know of the murder?—Yes.

When did you come to know about it?—On the 13th about 10 a.m. after Sarma had left when Mulgaoker told him about it.

In the Police Court he had said that Mulgaoker had told him not to give the addresses in angry tone but he was not angry with witness. Mulgaoker paid Dhondu Mali Rs. 3 on his return from Indore. He could not remember what statement he made before the Magistrate about No. 8.

Did you tell the Magistrate that you could not recognise No. 3 at the Police Station?—Yes.

When were you taken to the Police Station after the murder?—On the first Sunday after the murder.

Witness, Mulgaoker and others went to the station. Their statements were not taken that day. He again went there on the 1st February on the day of Mulgaoker's arrest. The Police did not ask him any questions, they merely asked him to tell the truth, those officers were Inspector Jeffries and Sub-Inspector Bhatkal. What he had stated there was that a Muslim had accompanied Bahadurshah. Witness was first asked to identify and then Pradhan. He identified Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9. After everything was over witness told Pradhan that he was not able to identify the man who had come with Bahadurshah. Pradhan then pointed out one man from some distance, and said that was the man who had come with Bahadurshah. Witness thought it was No. 8.

Why "think," for you told so in the Police Court?—I was slightly nervous there.

You are not nervous now?—No, I am not.

The Judge asked whether there was any evidence of accused No. 8 in Bombay.

The Advocate-General said Karamut Khan had a gun shot wound and had Rs. 1,400 with him at the time of arrest and was absent from work. Except these there was no evidence against him.

To Mr. Jinnah witness said Phanse was a man of position.

Would it not be natural if he stayed at Aurora House?—Nothing, would be unnatural.

Would it not be natural if he stayed at Somerset Palace?—No.

How many accused were there when you attended the identification parade?—There were eight.

How many persons were there in all?—There were about 30 or 40 persons, I am not sure.

Did you identify No. 5 as Phanse at the identification parade?—Yes. I did.

You identified No. 5 as Phanse?—I said this must is Phanse, and pointed out No. 5.

Re-examined by Mr. Kemp witness said he had given the addresses of Ponde and of Annasaheb Gaikwad to Sarma on the morning of 13th.

In reply to the Judge witness said he identified five persons at the identification parade; he thought they were four—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

INSPECTOR FERN.

Inspector E. A. Fern, C. I. D. said he had assisted in the enquiry of this case and he had gone to Poona on 20th January on certain information given by No. 1, alone with him There he pointed out a Hindu hotel at Shanwar Peth and he went to the hotel; he could not remember the name; it was some Bhuvan. Witness identified the proprietor and manager of the hotel. Witness asked them to produce their register and accused took him about 500 yards from the hotel to a garage owned by a Mahomedan. Witness made a *panchnama* at both the places. On the 28th witness went to Lonavala and he was taken to Patil's look where he made enquiries for a boy, named Tatya Mahadoo. An identification parade was held and No. 1 was identified by the boy.

In reply to Mr. Sen Gupta witness said accused No. 1 was taken in handcuffs and witness went as a Police Officer to Poona. The hood of the car was up and he went to the hotel about 1 p.m. He sent for the Manager. The hotel was in a *wadi* roughly about 75 yards from the place where the car had stopped. The manager identified the man as he came in. When the manager identified accused No. 1 he was hand-cuffed, but hand-cuffs were covered and the manager could not have seen them. The manager himself identified him; the accused was between two plain clothed policemen. The boy near the lake at Lonavla was seen coming across about 200 yards away, carrying some wood, and witness stopped him. There were about four or five policemen near the lake, including the Lonavla police men.

This finished the cross-examination of the witness.

The case was then adjourned till 11-30 a.m to-day.

NEW RENT ACT BILL.

(Continued from page 7).

there was grave unemployment and the new Rent Act Bill would hit hard upon the poor middle class. One clause which he objected most was relating to the power given to the landlords that even though the tenants paid them rent regularly if they were absent for three months the landlords could break open the door and let the premises to other tenants. The Rent Act Bill gave no protection whatever, but was like a destruction Bill and he urged the tenants to agitate till their grievances were redressed.

GOVERNMENT'S EXPLANATION UNSATISFACTORY.

Mr. Manekji Patel seconding the resolution said the lapse of the Bombay Rent Acts relating to non-residential premises had caused dire distress among those who had already been tried beyond their utmost capacity for endurance and suffering. It had inaugurated a period of the greatest hardship and privation to thousands of businessmen and petty traders and shopkeepers. The owners of non-residential premises who were waiting like harpies to pounce upon their helpless victims had been serving the tenants with notices either to quit or pay the fabulous rents demanded of them. They seemed to have resolved to grind dows their tenants and to extort from them their last rupee. Businessmen whose incomes had not kept pace with the rise in the cost of living find it impossible to pay the enhanced rents demanded of them. The tabular statement furnished to the public, through the Press, by the Bombay Rent Act Committee, contained unrefutable facts and figures which neither the landlords nor the Government had been able challenge or disprove and which made out a strong case for the tenants. The time selected by Government to allow the Rent Acts relating to non-residential premises to lapse was most inopportune, in view of the fact that there were a general depression of trade, terrible unemployment and famine prices of foodstuffs

A grave situation was created as a result, firstly, of the mistake committed by the Swarajists in the Council, under the leadership of Mr. Jayaker, in allowing Mr. Addyman's Bill to be thrown out unceremoniously without even a chance of its being read and secondly, in consequence of the violation of a sacred pledge by the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir that he would bring in a Bill satisfactory to both the landlords and the tenants. The Swarajist Party allowed considerations of party exigencies to have greater weight with them than the interests of the public. Mr. Addyman's motion for leave to introduce his Bill was lost by two votes because five Swarajists had remained neutral.

The explanation given by the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir in introducing his Rent Act Amendment Bill in the last Session of the Council, to justify the exclusion of non-residential premises from his Bill and the inclusion of provisions likely to prove disastrous to the interests of the tenants of residential premises, was most unsatisfactory. He tried to prop up a bad case with plausible arguments, but the inherent weakness of his case stood in his way and all his specious pleading failed to carry conviction. He made liberal promises about the future and tried to conciliate the Swarajists including Mr. Nariman by saying that he would bring in a Bill satisfactory to both the landlords and the tenants. He failed to carry out his promise. He brought in a Bill absolutely unsatisfactory to the tenants. His Bill gives no protection to non-residential premises; it gives only nominal protection to residential premises with a monthly rental of not more than Rs. 85, allowing as it does an increase of 60 per cent to the landlord; it prohibits sub-letting of premises; it contains other provisions which would place enormous power in the hands of unscrupulous landlords to persecute their tenants.

The Development Department instead of taking up housing schemes and suburban development first, had been concentrating mainly on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. What little energy the Department could spare for its housing scheme and suburban development had been mostly misdirected, as witness the dog holes it had built for the working classes who could not take advantage even of them because the rents are too high for their means.

The Rent Act was passed to meet an emergency namely the abnormal shortage of housing accommodation in proportion to the increased and increasing population of the city. On the contrary, the hardships attendant on it had been accentuated by the ill-conceived and ill-directed activities of the Development Department which was brought into being to remedy them. There could be no more eloquent justification for the extension of the Rent Act than was contained in the Report which Sir M Vishvesvaraya submitted to the Bombay Municipality. He said:—"The City's greatest need is cheap housing. There is something artificial in Bombay life when we find that house rents in parts of the City are quite double of what they are in corresponding districts of the City of London!"

In the circumstances, it was the duty of Government to see that the Rent Acts gave protection to both residential and non-residential premises for at least a further period of five years. In the meanwhile the Government should adopt measures for providing housing accommodation on a scale adequate to the necessities of the moment.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

NEED OF BUILDINGS FOR LOWER MIDDLE CLASSES.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi then moved:

This meeting urges the Development Directorate, the Improvement Trust and even the Bombay Municipality to lose no time in erecting suitable buildings, both temporary and permanent, for the proper housing of the lower middle classes as well as the non-industrial poor classes on a scale adequate to the necessity of the moment, so that the Bombay Rent Acts may be dispensed with as early as possible. It also urges the Directorate to devote a portion of the public funds under its control to the immediate construction of such buildings, having regard to the fact that the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme must necessarily take more than a decade before any houses could be built on the reclaimed land.

Mr. Trivedi said in 1923 the Development Committee had recommended that employers should supply housing accommodation to their employees. In 1916 the Industrial Commission gave the reverse opinion. The late Governor in creating the Development Department offered protection to richer classes, poor classes, middle classes and lower middle classes but he averred so far nothing had been done. He urged the Government to extend the Rent Act till proper housing accommodation was provided to the middle and poor classes.

Mr. R. B. Paymaster seconded the resolution and said Government had spent seven crores of rupees to fill up or reclaim the sea. If they had spent half the amount in providing cheap tenements to the middle and poor classes the whole Bombay would have blessed the Government.

The resolution was carried.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

NO BREACH OF FAITH?

The Director of Information writes to say:—

At a public meeting held in Bombay on March 28th and organised by the Bombay Rent Act Committee, resolutions were passed protesting inter alia against the exclusion of non-residential premises from the new Rent Act Bill which was introduced at the last Session of the Legislative Council. Copies of these resolutions having been received by Government the following letter has been sent to Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law, M. L. C., who presided at the meeting, by the Secretary to Government, General Department:

"Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 8th April 1925, to the address of the Hon'ble the General Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, forwarding copies of the resolutions passed at a pnublic meeting of tenants of Bombay held on the 28th March 1925, and with reference to the assertion made in the first resolution that the Government of Bombay have excluded non-residential premises from the operation of the Bombay Rent Act Amendment Bill, I of 1925, in violation of the solemn pledge that was expressly given by the Hon'ble the General, Member, I am invite your attention to the proceedings of the Legislative Council of Thursday the 23rd October 1924, from which it will be seen that Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., asked leave to introduce a private Bill to extend the Rent Acts 'only for residential premises.' When the President was considering whether the Bill was in order or not, the Hon'ble the General Member informed the House that Government proposed to bring in a Bill which, he hoped, would meet with the approval of landlords as well as tenants. In the July session of 1924 Mr. J. Addyman, M.L.C., asked leave to introduce a Bill to extend the Acts to non-residential premises but the Council refused leave to introduce it. You will thus see that the allegations made in the first resolution that the Hon'ble the General Member expressly gave a solemn undertaking to bring in a Bill including non-residential premises within its scope is incorrect."

DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS RENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was with great pleasure that I read in Tuesday's "Chronicle" (5th inst.) on page 5, about the reduced scale of rent for the rooms of Development chawls. I am glad to state that the several letters published in your popular paper in February 1925, suggesting a reasonable reduction in rent of the Development chawls had the desired effect; and I am really at a loss to know as to whom I should first express my gratitude, whether to your worthyself, or to Mr. R. D. Bell, Assist. Secretary to Government, Development Department, or to Sir Lawless Hepper, Director of the Development Department. Anyhow, your timely help will be highly appreciated by thousands of poor class of tenants, and more especially by those tenants residing at Worli—which locality is more suitable to all peons serving in Government and non-Government offices—as the monthly rent per room is fixed at Rs. 6-8 Rs. 7 ad Rs. 7-8. Yours etc.

NARAYENRAO KULKARNI.

PRINCESS ROYAL'S CONDITION.

LONDON, May 6

A bulletin issued this morning states that the Princess Royal's condition occasioned rather more anxiety during the latter part of yesterday, but that after transfusion of blood there has been a definite improvement.—Reuter.

REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE.

(Continued from page 6.)

rajya party, with slender membership, will slowly drift into non-entity. To strengthen the Congress must be the real aim of the Swarajya party. The Swarajya party will derive its strength from the parent body, the Congress. It is, therefore, the primary duty of the Swarajists to increase the membership of the Congress. But it is still more the primary duty of the no-changers to have a large number of members in the Congress Body. Let not the idealism of the no-changers come in the way. The idealism of the no-changers must be seasoned with the practicalism of the Swarajists. If the no-chngers themselves ply the spinning wheel, they are welcome to do it but they should not look at the others who buy yarn to pay their subscription to the Congress with arrogant tottitude. Let all be regarded as soldiers in the common fight.

Pivot of Success.

Now we shall consider what would be the effects of a large membership of the Congress under the yarn franchise. Let us see what would happen if we succeed in enrolling ten lakhs of members in the ensuing year. 24,000 yards of yarn would weigh on an average 4 lbs. Thus we should have forty lakhs lbs. of yarn gratis in the coffers of the Congress. The Congress would be able to sell at least forty lakhs lbs. of Khaddar at 8 to 12 annas a lb. Such a low rate would certainly entice the purchaser and the foreign cloth would be boycotted to that extent. Hence the pivot of success in the new scheme turns on a large membership of the Congress.

We should not quarrel with a programme. If we have a will to work it, we can make it a success. In 1921, most idealistic and imaginary programme was adopted at Nagpur but the nation had a will to work it and we saw mighty and magnificent results. We must again rouse the dormant working capacity of the great nation numbering thirty-three crores.

As soon as the resolution of non-co-operation was adopted at Nagpur, there was activity, throughout the country. The message of Nagpur was reiterated from thousands of platforms. Gandhi Chowks and Tilak Maidans resounded with the national call. The national enthusiasm ran high. Students left their studies and pleaders their practice. Bonfires of foreign cloth cleared the atmosphere for supreme national sacrifice. But what do we see after the adoption of yarn franchise at Belgaum? Here is nothing but apathy and callous indifference. If such be the attitude of the leaders, there will be another shock and another ignominious failure. Congress politics will again degenerate into arm-chair politics of old Congress days. The Congress will be a weekly annual feast of a few Khadi-wearers removed furthest from the masses of the people. The Congress derives its strength from the masses. The duty of the Congress must be again to rouse the masses into action. The masses are, everywhere, sluggish. Especially in India, the masses who are extremely poor, toil from morn to eve for their daily bread and hardly think of politics. Unless there is a mighty awakening the masses are inert and they hardly move. Unless we move the masses, we have no value in the field of politics. If the masses are with us, we can defy the foreign Government, however strong it may be. We should leave off lethargy and reproduce the scenes of 1921. Let the Congress leaders and Congress Volunteers move from door to door and sell yarn to enrol Congress Members. Let professional hand-spinners of Andhra, Utkal and Bihar supply yarn to enable willing men to be men to join the Congress. Let the no-changers and the Swarajists work shoulder to shoulder and silence the sceptic critics by enrolling at least ten lakhs of Congress Members. Let the no-changers take the lead and Swarajists will not lag behind. Yarn contributed by the members is a sort of bounty paid by the nation to the production and propagation of Khaddar and is the best means to bring about the Boycott of foreign cloth which is eating away the vital parts of our national life. If we wish to live, we have to boycott Foreign Cloth and foster the national industry of Khaddar. We must have strong will to carry this new programme to a successful issue and make it a permanent feature of our national life. This is the revolutionary change brought about by the epoch-making Congress of Belgaum.

GURDWARA BILL.

MISUNDERSTANDING CLEARED.

LAHORE, May 5.

Sardar Tara Singh, the member in charge of the Gurdwara Bill, in the course of a statement to the Press says that the publication of schedule one and two have given rise to great agitation among the Sikh community and that he has received numerous representations and telegrams about them. He informs the public that, though the Bill itself was discussed at length with the Government, the schedules were not discussed in detail for want of time. But, he is authorised to say that if any Gurdwara has been omitted from schedule one as it now stands or included in schedule two this does not imply an intention that it should necessarily be excluded from schedule one or included in schedule two. It is intended that the case of each Gurdwara should, where necessary, be fully considered by the Select Committee and subsequently come before the Legislative Council. It is therefore, possible to amend both schedules by the inclusion in the one case and ommission in the other.

BILL IN COUNCIL.

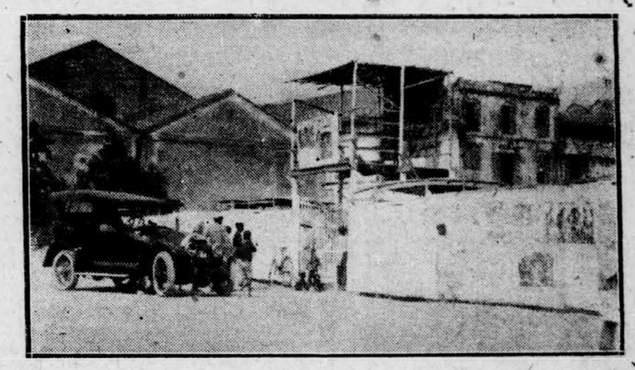
LAHORE, May 5.

The Sikh Gurudwaras and Shrines Bill which was put down in to-day's agenda paper could not be introduced as the Council adjourned before this item could be taken up. It will be taken up either tomorrow or the day after.—A. P.

HARMSTON BACK IN BOMBAY.

The cages which house the wild and other performing animals.

The Elephant of the circus.



A view of the entrance gate.

A MARCONI ROMANCE.

Courtesy.—"The Graphic."
Senatore Marconi and Miss E. Paynton, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Paynton, Boskenna, near Penzance, to whom it is rumoured the Senatore is engaged.

JUST A BIT.

Courtesy:—"La Sera (Milan)."
SPAIN: "Do I have to move back any further?"
THE RIFF: "Just a little bit further and that will be enough".

MOTHER AND SONS.

Courtesy: Illustrierte Blatt.
Signora Mussolini and her two sons.

CRITERION OF TAXES.

A FINANCE EXPERT BEFORE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

BANGALORE, May 5.

The Taxation Enquiry Committee examined Mr. G. T. Boag, Commissioner of the Madras Corporation, who is now in Bengalore on special duty. overhauling the finances of the assigned tracts on behalf of the Corporation. The witness said that the proposition that the main criterion for levying taxes in case of national or onerous services administered by local bodies was the ability to pay might be accepted, but the other proposition that in case of local or beneficial services the main criterion was measure of benefits received ought to be safeguarded by a proviso that in estimating the measure of these benefits not only the near but also the distant future was to be taken into cinsideration. For it would be inadvisable to concede that rate payer had right to expect tangible proof of benefits conferred upon himself for his payment of tax. Witness was of opinion that the levy of certain specified taxes should be imperative. The local body should not be allowed to choose taxes which it should levy. Property taxes and vehicle and animal taxes were most natural and common sources of municipal revenue. The local bodies ought not to be compelled to levy these taxes. If the main taxes were not specified there would be no uniformity in procedure. In the witness's opinion there was no reason for limiting the power of local authority to levy whatever rate of property tax, he might think necessary. It was a good principle to assess all vacant lands within municipal limits whether put to use or not It prevented owners of land, not attached to buildings, from keeping them vacant. Regarding professional tax witness said that division of persons liable to this tax into few broad classes might be considered to be the best method of assessment. Tax on companies was also another good source of income. Witness recommended that grants-in-aid should be given from general Government funds to finance national or onerous service in any area administered by local bodies. It was always advisable to ear-mark these grants for particular forms of expenditure.—A. P.

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PERIYAR DAM IN DANGER.

COCHIN HARBOUR SCHEME.

MADRAS, May 6.

Owing to the floods of last year and the recent rains on the west coast, the head sluices in the Periyar dam in the Madura district have been seriously damaged. The dam is constructed across a Periyar river in Travancore so that the water may be taken to the Madura district. The chief engineer of Travancore inspected the dam and finding it in a dangerous condition informed the Government of Madras that the dam required immediate attention. He has also warned that any mishap would cause a great loss to life and property over a large area of North Travancore.

The Cochin harbour scheme will soon advance another stage as it is understood that the Government of India have approved of the scheme elaborated by the Madras Government, in consultation with their harbour engineer and the Durbars of Cochin and Travancore. It is also learned that in financing the project the Government of India will come to the help of the local Government.—A. P.

APPEALS REJECTED.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF RLY. STORES.

LUCKNOW, May 5.

Mr. B. J. Dalal Judicial Commissioner Oudh, delivered judgment to-day in the appeals preferred by H. S. Hay, formerly Assistant Controller of Stores, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and four others who had been convicted to various terms of imprisonments by the Special Sessions Judge of Lucknow. It woud appear that early in 1924 the Railway Police detected embezzlement of iron materials and a considerable quantity of other materials by H. S. Hay with the help of the other appellants. The Judicial Commissioner saw no reasons to differ from the findings of the Sessions Judge in regard to the guilt of the appellants, but reduced their sentences from 5 years' rigorous imprisonment to one year.—A. P.

GOULD STEAMSHIP AND INDUSTRIALS.

LONDON, May 5.

A business surprise has been created by the issue of an order in the Chancery Division for the appointment of Receiver Manager for the great Cardiff concern, Gould Steamship and Industrials Limited. The Company has an authorised capital of three millions sterling. Half a million sterling debentures have been issued. An application was made with the Company's consent on behalf of the Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, trustees for debenture holders, and business is being carried on for shareholders' benefit.—Reuter.

MOPLAH SETTLEMENT IN ANDAMANS.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S EFFORTS.

MADRAS, May 6.

The "Madras Mail" understands that the Government of India at the instance of the Chief Commissioner of Andamans and at the request of the prisoners themselves are sending 25 Moplah prisoners from the Andamans to Malabar to enable them to persuade the members of their families and those of other prisoners in the Andamans to go with them and settle down there. So far about 60 Moplah women have gone to the Andamans with their children to join their husbands. There are at present 1,200 Moplah prisoners in all in the Andamans and the local administration are offering facilities to them to settle down in the island.—A. P.

SMUGGLING IN HOLLAND.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF OPIUM FOUND IN WAREHOUSES.

ROTTERDAM, May, 6.

A great seizure was made here by the police who were informed from Antwerp that a notorious smuggler of narcotics had consigned to Rotterdam two cases in which were enclosed safes probably containing opium. The police seized the safes in the warehouse. Each of them weighed 1700 kilogrammes and was found to contain boxes filled with raw opium packed between outer and inner sides. The police also seized in another warehouse ten cases alleged to contain dyestuffs, but in which were found boxes of raw opium also imported in safes. Altogether about one thousand kilos of opium were seized. One of the alleged smugglers, a Russian living in Antwerp has been arrested.—Reuter.

S. S. "CEYLON."

HOLD IN A BOW.

LONDON, May 6.

A message from Batavia says that the Dutch steamer S. S. "Ceylon" was holed in a bow below water, after collision with an unknown submerged object. A tug is being sent to her assistance.—Reuter,

The following message has a bearing on the above subject:—

London, May 4. A report from Singapore states that the Dutch steamer "Ceylon" bound for Batavia from Rangoon ran ashore near Rhio seventy miles from Singapore.—Reuter.

INDORE NOTES.

KEEN INTEREST IN BAWLA CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
INDORE, May 3.

Offices in the State have been meeting in the morning since last fortnight on account of extreme heat in the day time. Civil Courts have got their summer vacation. The Chief Engineer, Mr. Kadambi, has returned to Indore. He had been to Bombay on special duty in connection with Somerset Palace where they are expecting some guests shortly.

Mr. Chhotalal Kosturram, General Secretary, Congress Committee, Indore, who lived in the Residency has come into bad odour with the authorities for writing a pamphlet about Dhar administration pointing out some of its defects.

An elephant of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb got out of control from its Mahavut and killed two buffaloes near Lalbag Kothi Road. A Bania who happened to pass by that way was also killed by the excited beast. This incident created a panic in the neighbourhood and cavalrymen with spears had to be called to drive the elephant into Chhatri Bag compound.

It took some time before the elephant could be brought under control.

Pariah dogs are proving a nuisance in the city—they are fed by Bania merchants and are multiplying and causing nuisance to the public. Cases of Hydrophobia are not uncommon.

Household Departments are undergoing important changes. Mr. Daulatsingh, a cousin of Atmaramsingh, the A. D. C. of Maharaja, has come from Ujjain to take up a new appointment in the Household Department, Syed Nadir Husain, who was Khangi Karbhari to His Highness, has ceased to hold the post and is now drawing his allowance as Mankari.

Sirdar K. G. Reshimwala, it was expected, would succeed Mr. Hotisingh as Revenue Minister, but he does not seem inclined to accept the post. There were strong rumours that the Maharaja's Private Secretary, Lala Shrimansingh, would most probably be the Revenue Minister and Mr. K. B. Purandhare would take his place.

Mazhar Karim Ansari, the State Hakim, formerly in the service of the State, has been re-appointed State Hakim on salary of Rs. 600. Dr. Dhanwade, M.B., B.S., has been transferred from Indore to Garote.

Capt. Zakka Ullah Khan, Capt. Madhla Baboo alias R. B. Jadhav, Atmaram Singh Ganpatsingh whose names so often occur in the present Bawla Case in the Bombay High Court Sessions are the A. D. C's of the Maharaja Holkar and were the recipients of the titles of Mashir Bahadur and Mamtazin Bahadur which were conferred upon them during His Highness's birthday celebrations.

Rai Bahadur Saraimal Bapna, the Deputy Prime Minister of Indore, has the portfolio of the Prime Minister, the Diwan Narsingrao being on special duty. It is rumoured that the Diwan is going on leave shortly.

Since the hearing of the Bawla Case in the Bombay Sessions there is the rush for daily papers at the Railway station and all copies are soon sold off on the platform.

A few days ago there was another burglary committed in Tukoganj in the residence of the Private Secretary. Before the trunks and boxes could be broken open an alarm was given and the thieves ran away.

I am glad Mr. Wadia has corrected me. I was under the impression that he was asked to resign. I am sorry to learn that Mr. Wadia did not receive 'startling' rewards which A.-D.-Cs. receive. Yet the few tokens of grace which he had now and then received must make his impression of Indore fine and everlasting Mr. Kate, the District Sessions Judge of Indore, has been transferred to Garote and Mr. Chitale comes to Indore in place of Mr. Kate.

CHOLERA IN PUNJAB.

PREVENTIVE CAMPAIGN.

LAHORE, May 5.

As a result of an outbreak of cholera amongst the pilgrims attending the Katas Fair in the Jhelum District on 11th April the disease had spread in 11 districts of the Province. The total number of cases and deaths from 11th April upto 30th April were 802 and 328 respectively. The Director of Public Health in a statement, issued to-day says that the situation is disquieting without being alarming. Nevertheless from the point of view of the preventive measures it is necessary to assume that the Punjab, after a lapse of several years, is about to experience an epidemic of cholera of considerable intensity and magnitude. Detailed instructions have consequently been issued to all concerned in regard to the measures to be taken in the Municipal towns and cholera depots have been and are being formed in rural areas of the Province. Arrangements have also been made to inaugurate innoculation campaign on an extensive scale.—A. P.

PROPOSED ELECTRIC TRAIN SERVICE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, May 6.

Mr. P. C. Loggo, Special Offifficer with the Railway Board issuing a circular letter in connection with electrification of the last Indian Railway from Bandel, has invited the opinion of the suburban passengers and in the course of it states that it is proposed to provide electric train service from Bandel to the Terminus station in the vicinity of Lyon's Range via Sealdah crossing Hughly over the bridge at Bally. The additional cost is likely to be two annas per day for monthly third class passengers and passengers from above Bandel will be able to change into the electric service at Bandel.—A. P.

USELESS ENQUIRY.

INDIAN MERCHANTS TABOO ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

The following letter dated 28th April 1925 was sent to the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber:—

"Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 258-E, dated 1st instant, containing an invitation to this Chamber to give evidence and enclosing a copy of the questionnaire of your Committee.

2. I am to point out that the Committee of my Chamber find themselves unable to aprove of Government's action in appointing your Committee with the terms of reference which they have given you. In their communications to Government this Chamber has indicated at the time of the appointment of the Taxation Committee that before any useful work could be done on the examination of the sources of Government revenue with a view to replacement or increase, it was necessary to ascertain the economic condition of different classes of the community with special reference to their taxable capacity. The economic investigation, it was suggested, should precede the investigation by the Taxation Committee. The economic investigation is further wanted in order to put into operation several of the more obvious remedies for several of the palpable economic evils, from which this country is suffering. None of these two purposes can be served by your Committee under the terms of reference given to you. Prima facie it appears to us that the efforts of the Taxation Committee and of your Committee involve waste of time and money, for which no clear justification has been given to the public. On the contrary a certain amount of misapprehension must exist in the public mind as to the nature of the concession made by Government to the pressure of public opinion asking for an economic enquiry.

3. Under the circumstances, my Committee have decided that no useful purpose will be served by answering the questionnaire, which you have issued, but I am to state that on the opinions expressed in this letter if your Committee wish to invite this Chamber to give any further oral explanations, the Chamber would have no objection in sending one or more representatives to Poona.

I beg to remain, etc.,
(Sd.) J. K. MEHTA,
Secretary."

TERMINAL TAX ON MOTOR.

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY'S MOVE.

LAHORE, May 5.

The Lahore Municipality proposes to impose a terminal tax on motor vehicles imported into Lahore at the flat rate of Rs. 50 each and is inviting public criticism on the proposal.

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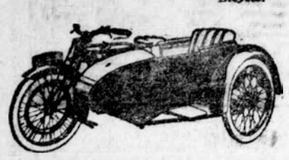

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CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

KAMALA LECTURERSHIP OFFERED TO MR. SASTRI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

I have pleasure to inform you that the remarkable presidential speech of Mr. C. R. Das at the Faridpore session of the Bengal Provincial Conference has to a large extent gratified the European community of Calcutta. Mr. Das's ideal of Dominion status for India and unequivocal denunciation of all revolutionary activities have been welcomed by all sober-minded and friendly Europeans. Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, M.L.A., who has for a long time been the political arch-enemy of Mr. C. R. Das has declared the speech to be remarkable But unfortunately the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" is grievously dissatisfied with the speech and regards it as 'moderate.' Mr. C. R. Das's speech has evoked a statement from Sir Surendranath Banerjea, who, one hears, advises his Liberal Party the leadership of which has now bestowed on Sir Provash Chander Mitter, Kt., ex-Minister, to make common cause with the Swarajists on the lines indicated by Mr. C. R. Das in his speech at Faridpore. I understand that already efforts are being made by certain well-known persons to bring about a rapprochment between the Swarajya Party and the Independent Party of Mr. B. Chakravarti and the Democratic Party of Mr. J. Chaudhuri. It is expected that Mr. B. Chakravarti, Mr. J. Chaudhuri, Mr. I. B. Sen, Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitter and some others will shortly interview Mahatmaji for the purpose.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The Post-Graduate Department of the Calcutta University is passing through a crisis. Already a Re-organization Committee has been sitting for sometime under the chairmanship of the Hon. Justice Sir Fwart Greaves, Kt., Vice-Chacellor, to effect retrenchment and bring the constituent colleges of Calcutta into a closer contact with the University. The Syndicate has appointed the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri to be the Kamala lecturer for 1925-1926 and his subject will be the "Rights and Duties of Indian Citizen." The Senate after a prolonged debate has amended the regulations and will henceforth allow Bachelors in Commerce, Engineering and Medicine to appear at the B. L. Examination. About 20,000 candidates appeared at the Matriculation Examination and about 8,000 at the Intermediate (Arts and Science) Examination.

BOMBAY'S MIDDLE CLASSES.

LOW STANDARD OF LIVING.

In the December 1924 issue of the "Labour Gazette" some preliminary results of the tabulation of middle class budgets were given. In the present article some more details in the form of detached notes have been furnished. As regards housing, it is seen that the majority of middle class persons live in two-room tenements and that two-room tenements at rentals between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 are the most prevalent type. The prevalence of Malaria seems to be noticeable among the middle classes. The amounts spent per head on food are small, ranging from the equivalents of rather under £1 sterling per month to about £1-10-0. A third of the families studied contained an insured member. Several other points, such as, income from different classes of occupations, income on basis of region of origin, per capita incomes, boarders, servants, female workers, extra sources of income, purchasing system and composition of families have been discussed in considerable detail.

CHILDREN OF MILL OPERATIVES.

The results of a special enquiry recently conducted through the lady investigators of the Labour Office into the condition of the children of cotton mill operatives with special reference to their diet have been published. These show that (1) very few children get milk and those who get it get a very inadequate quantity; (2) most of the children are well fed and get enough nutrition being able also to get a good deal of variety in their food; (3) among the children the majority take rice as their staple food; (4) very many children are given pocket money, a habit which is detrimental to the health of the children; (5) the habit of tea drinking among the children is growing; (6) school attendance among the mill children is fairly satisfactory; and there seems to be a clear desire on the part of the operatives to send their children to school and (7) the custom of putting silver ornaments on very young children is not uncommon.

PUNJAB BORSTAL BILL.

LAHORE, May 4.

The proceedings of the Lahore Legislative Council to-day were exciting, as the council considered the Punjab Borstal Bill. It carried a number of amendments despite the Government opposition, one of which confined upon the palm of the hand and others restricted the Government to make rules for regulating the management and classification of the Borstal Institution, not without consultation with the Jails Advisory Committee. Sir John Maynard did not thereupon move the final passage of the Bill. He next introduced the Adolescent Criminals Probational Release Bill which he moved for reference to the Select Committee. Member after member among the non-officials opposed the motion on the ground that Sir John had treated with contempt the Council's labours in regard to the Borstal Bill, whose final adoption he had not moved. Some read in this action that Government was still autocratic and was nullifying labours of Council. Sir John Maynard explained that as a character of the Bill had been fundamentally changed it was his obvious duty not to proceed with the Bill then and let the Government consider the position.—A.P.

COMMUNAL TENSION IN PUNJAB.

GOVT. NOT GOING TO INTERFERE.

LAHORE, May 5.

Government demands for excess grants for 1923-24 and additional and supplementary grants for 1925-26 were brought forward to-day in the Punjab Legislative Council and after four hours debate during which several amendments to reduce supplementary grants in respect of education were discussed the Council adjourned till to-morrow. Five demands for excess grants for 1923-24 in respect of finance, relief and insurance, stationery and printing, loans between Central and Provincial Governments, refunds, reserved and transferred, were voted by the Council without any discussion.

At question time Sir John Maynard informed the House that Government did not consider it advisable to attempt any formal effort to remove communal tension. It believed that judging by the result of recent efforts made in certain quarters that an immediate result of such efforts would be to open questions which for the moment were not subject of open difference of opinion. Government had of course endeavoured to prevent mischief from provocative attacks in the press. The plan of convening a conference of officials and non-officials of all shades of opinion to enquire into the causes of tension had been considered, but in the opinion of Government it would not be likely to conduce to the desired result. In reply to another question the same member said Government had considered the interests of all classes but did not think it necessary to nominate a member specially to represent Labour alone.—A. P.

INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

POSITION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

CALCUTTA, May 5.

Speaking at the monthly meeting of the Bengal Presidency Council of Women held at the Government House to-day on the position of women and children in industry in India, the Rev. Mr. W. Paton surveyed the situation from the industrial standpoint as it existed in the factories in Bengal and Bombay. Mr. Paton, dwelling at length on the subject, said that although India was not an industrial country in the sense that some of the Western countries were at the same time they should remember that industry in India had come to stay. It was still a matter of debate among many Indian patriots whether it was a good or a bad thing. Of course, Mr. Gandhi said it was bad and had thrown the whole weight against progressive industrialisation of India. It was almost certain that the proportion of industrial workers, men, women and children, would increase rapidly in industry in India. Mr. Paton showed by figures that from a quarter million of men and over 40,000 women and 19,000 children in 1892 the figures had increased within two decades by four times.

Referring to the mine industry, he said the population in the mines had almost doubled in nineteen years. Proceeding he stated that the industrialisation in India was a new thing and was fraught with evils. It had brought into India problems which had confronted the people of the West for the last hundred years.

Referring to the housing condition in the jute industry particularly, he said that the overgrowing infant mortality made them indignant but it should be remembered that it was useless to be angry with it. It were better if one tried to understand the causes of it. What was needed was to increase the number of persons who would study these problems properly. In all the big industrial centres the appalling disparity between the number of men and women was fraught with evils which were perfectly obvious. Almost all the unskilled labourers in the mines were aborigines. He emphasised the need for more women factory inspectors and more women medical attendants both doctors and nurses. He also urged them to reorganise trade unions and to press for the total prohibition of women in mines.—A. P.

MATCH SMUGGLERS.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS ASSAMLTED.

MADRAS, May 5.

The "Madras Mail" understands that a collision took place between a batch of British Customs Frontier patroling staff employed at Porayur, near Karikal, and a body of smugglers on Saturday night resulting in the death of one and injuries to a sub-inspector and three other men. It would appear that the sub-inspector on the receipt of information that a large quantity of matches was to be smuggled on Saturday night proceeded to Porayur with five men who divided themselves into batches and kept watch at different points. A few minutes later ten men were seen arriving with a large quantity of matches packed in tins on their heads. The party of customs officers challenged them whereupon the smugglers throwing down their luggage brutally assaulted the Customs party killing one on the spot. The smugglers soon after made away with the property. Investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

Dr. Karmal Bey and Prof. Rewfik Bey, members of the Turkish delegation, arrived in Madras on Tuesday evening. They were received Mr. Yakub Hassan, Dr. Jeelani, M.L.A., Mohamed Shafi, M.L.A., and a large number of Mahomedans.—A. P.

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REMISSION OF PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION.

MADRAS GOVT'S UTILIZATION.

MADRAS, May 5.

It is understood that it has been agreed by the Government that the bulk of the money available for expenditure and of Rs. 126 lakhs of remission of provincial contribution, deducting a deficit of 88 lakhs and another of Rs. 9 lakhs towards the loan account should be at the disposal of Ministers so as to enable to inaugurate development of many schemes in which transferred departments are vitally interested.—A. P.

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LAHORE, May 5.

There is no change in the North Western Railway strike situation and the number of absentees has remained fairly stationary for some days. There is no restriction of booking and carriage of passengers, parcels or goods. The Agent states that over 3,000 men have been recruited during this emergency and recruiting and re-engagements are proceeding. Such men as are being re-engaged are re-engaged on rates of pay which they were drawing at the time they absented themselves but they forfeit certain privileges.—A. P.

STRIKE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, May 5.

Following on the strike at the B. I. S. N. Company's Garden Reach workshop, about five hundred men of the Union docks belonging to the same Company struck work yesterday.—A. P.

ITALIAN AVIATOR IN BOMBAY.

KARACHI, May 5.

De Pinedo accompanied by his mechanic Ernesto Campanelli arrived at Karachi from Charbar this afternoon. The delay at Charbar was caused by heavy seas which occasioned damage to the right float of the flying boat. The airmen will stay in Karachi for temporary repairs until Thursday when they will proceed to Bombay. The flight from Bombay will be via Coconada, Calcutta and Rangoon on to Melbourne and Australia.—A. P.

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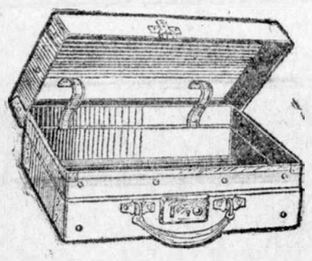

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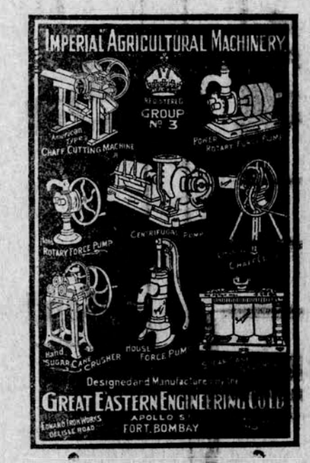

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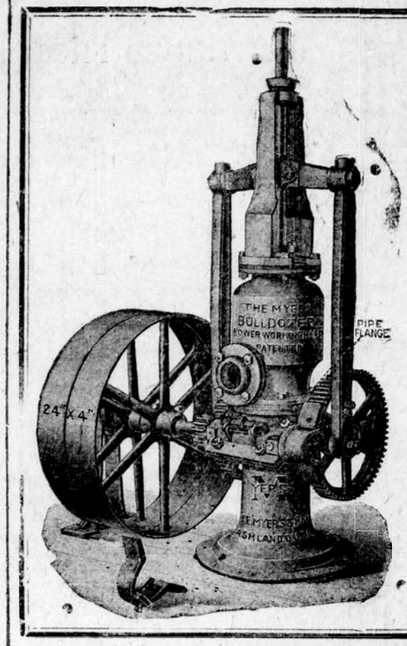

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI, (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.